Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: July 9, 1948 — BAE — 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JULY 1, 1948

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE: Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated July 1, 1948	TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS): Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated June 1, 1948	Indicated July 1, 1948
Corn, all.....bu.	31.4	28.6	38.9	2,813,529	2,400,952	--	3,328,862
Wheat, all.... "	16.1	18.4	17.4	942,623	1,364,919	1,192,425	1,241,751
Winter..... "	16.6	19.5	18.1	688,606	1,067,970	877,230	951,958
All spring... "	14.9	15.3	15.4	254,017	296,949	1/315,195	289,793
Durum..... "	14.0	15.0	14.0	34,619	43,983	--	44,354
Other spring "	15.1	15.3	15.6	219,398	252,966	--	245,439
Oats..... "	32.3	31.5	34.8	1,231,814	1,215,970	1/1,357,210	1,425,785
Barley..... "	23.7	25.5	25.2	298,811	279,182	1/ 290,307	307,070
Rye..... "	12.1	12.8	12.2	37,398	25,977	24,316	26,671
Flaxseed..... "	9.0	9.9	9.7	26,756	39,763	--	43,662
Rice..... "	46.9	47.3	46.0	60,460	79,345	--	79,247
Hay, all.....ton	1.34	1.36	1.29	97,563	102,500	--	95,018
Hay, wild..... "	.88	.91	.83	11,437	13,306	--	12,363
Hay, alfalfa.. "	2.16	2.25	2.16	31,540	33,475	--	32,325
Hay, clover and timothy 2/.. "	1.35	1.39	1.28	28,617	32,569	--	28,721
Hay, lespedeza "	1.06	1.03	1.00	5,807	6,768	--	6,167
Beans, dry edible 100 lb.bag	3/ 914	3/ 976	3/1,003	16,716	17,164	--	18,218
Peas, dry field"	3/1,242	3/1,252	3/ 975	5,278	6,513	--	2,983
Potatoes.....bu.	139.3	182.0	185.8	392,143	384,407	--	391,833
Sweetpotatoes. "	89.2	93.5	92.2	64,866	57,178	--	49,916
Tobacco.....lb.	1,008	1,142	1,144	1,664,265	2,107,763	--	1,757,373
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.ton	20.3	16.9	19.2	6,060	5,437	--	6,201
Sugar beets... "	12.4	14.2	13.5	9,771	12,504	--	10,256
Hops.....lb.	1,240	1,262	1,214	43,532	50,098	--	48,553
Pasture.....pct.	4/ 85	4/ 91	4/ 82	--	--	--	--

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1937-46: Percent 5/	Average 1937-46: 1,000 bushels	1947: Percent 5/	1947: 1,000 bushels	1948: Percent 5/	1948: 1,000 bushels
Corn for grain..	27.2	655,791	23.0	677,375	19.8	426,533
Oats.....	16.4	193,778	17.2	257,099	14.1	171,479
Wheat (old crop)	10.2	92,032	3.5	40,477	6.9	94,312
Soybeans.....	--	--	3.2	6,389	2.3	4,252

1/Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 2/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/Pounds. 4/Condition July 1. 5/Percent of previous year's crop.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1948
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated June 1, 1948	Indicated July 1, 1948
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	1/ 115,058	1/ 113,041	--	100,049
Peaches..... "	1/ 66,725	1/ 82,603	68,254	70,384
Pears..... "	1/ 30,222	1/ 35,312	27,599	26,354
Grapes.....ton	1/ 2,701	3,072	--	3,009
Cherries (12 States)..... "	1/ 170	173	187	194
Apricots (3 States)..... "	1/ 240	198	291	268
	Average 1936-45	1945	1946	Indicated 1947
CITRUS FRUITS 2/:				
Oranges & Tangerines.....box	86,678	104,350	118,540	115,580
Grapefruit..... "	44,593	63,450	59,520	62,860
Lemons..... "	12,186	14,450	13,800	12,700

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1937-46	1947	1948	Average 1937-46	1947	1948
	Million pounds			Millions		
May.....	11,519	12,134	11,842	5,594	6,129	5,992
June.....	12,002	12,821	12,309	4,567	5,188	5,019
Jan. - June Incl.....	58,604	62,494	59,999	28,796	33,152	32,469

1/Includes some quantities not harvested.

2/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1948
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS) Harvested Average 1937-46	Harvested 1947	For harvest, 1948	1948 Percent of 1947
Corn, all	89,616	83,981	85,497	101.8
Wheat, all	58,832	74,186	71,502	96.4
Winter	41,724	54,780	52,639	96.1
All spring	17,107	19,406	18,863	97.2
Durum	2,549	2,925	3,170	108.4
Other spring	14,558	16,481	15,693	95.2
Oats	38,056	38,648	40,970	106.0
Barley	12,615	10,947	12,177	111.2
Rye	3,055	2,022	2,187	108.2
Flaxseed	2,938	4,026	4,514	112.1
Rice	1,298	1,677	1,723	102.7
Sorghums (inc. sirup)	15,701	11,297	12,603	111.6
Cotton 1/	23,274	21,500	23,653	110.0
Hay, all	73,018	75,291	73,624	97.8
Hay, wild	12,966	14,600	14,833	101.6
Hay, alfalfa	14,600	14,908	14,957	100.3
Hay, clover & timothy 2/	21,062	23,402	22,356	95.5
Hay, lespedeza	5,481	6,545	6,148	93.9
Beans, dry edible	1,832	1,759	1,816	103.2
Peas, dry field	412	520	306	58.8
Soybeans 3/	10,944	12,894	11,537	89.5
Soybeans for beans	7,162	11,125	9,900	89.0
Cowpeas 3/	2,710	1,143	1,069	93.5
Peanuts 3/	3,254	4,121	4,042	98.1
Potatoes	2,826	2,112	2,109	99.9
Sweetpotatoes	728	611	541	88.5
Tobacco	1,644	1,845	1,536	83.2
Sorgo for sirup	191	162	123	75.9
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	297	321	323	100.6
Sugarcane for sirup	124	112	97	86.6
Sugar beets	784	881	758	86.0
Hops	35	40	40	100.8

1/Acreage in cultivation July 1. 2/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
3/Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:

Charles F. Brannan

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

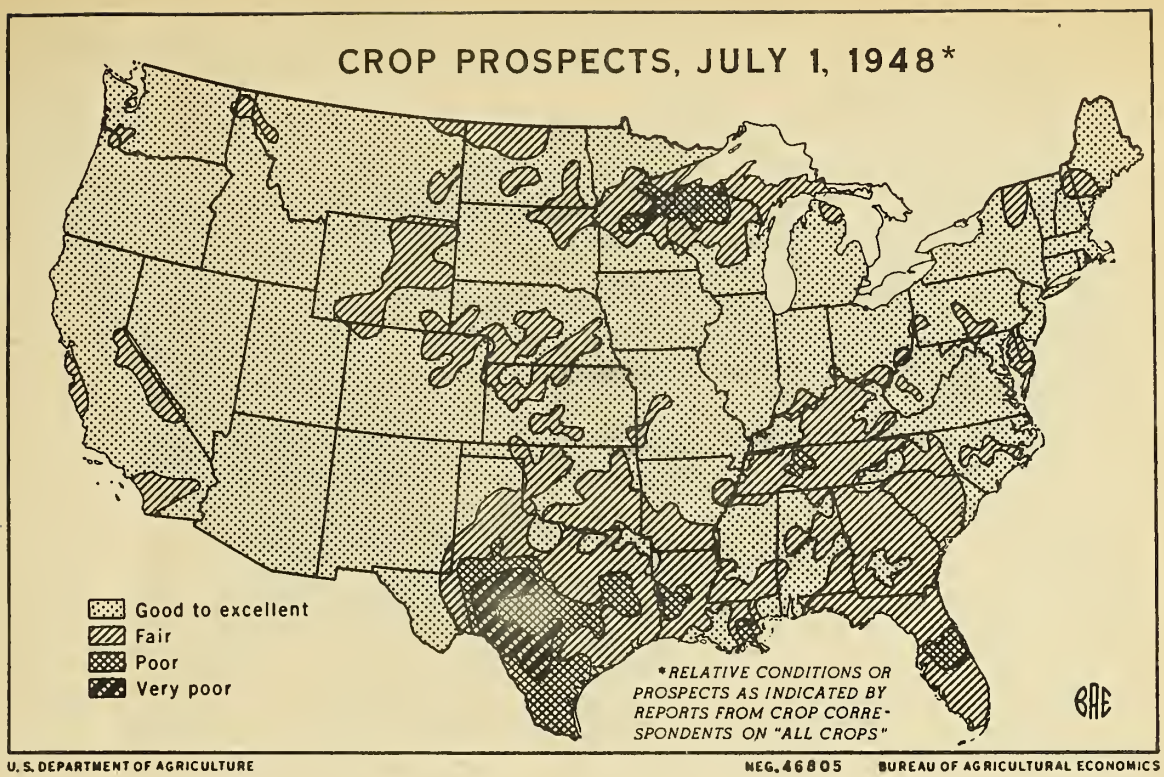
GENERAL CROP REPORT, JULY 1, 1948

Crop production in 1948 promises to surpass that of the outstanding year of 1942, and the record set in 1946. The acreage in crops is among the largest in recent years and yield prospects are very good for most crops. The corn acreage though relatively small is a half million acres above intentions and a record production of 3,329 million bushels is now indicated. The wheat prospect 1,242 million bushels is an improvement of 4 percent over earlier forecasts and will be the second largest crop in our history. Rice will set a new acreage record and nearly equal last year's record production. Oats and barley will be well above average crops. Cotton acreage is 10 percent larger than in 1947. The second largest crop of flaxseed is forecast. All-crop prospects are reported above the average of the past 10 years and as good as in 1946. Current estimates indicate an aggregate production about 128 percent of the 1923-32 average, compared with 123 in 1942 and 126 percent in 1946.

Feed grains as a group are a major factor in the huge aggregate crop production in prospect this year. These include the largest corn crop in history; an oats crop of 1,426 million bushels and barley production of 307 million bushels, both well above average; and sorghum grain production probably larger than in any of the past 3 years. Feed grain supplies, even with the relatively small stocks of old grains, will be the most liberal on record per animal unit. Hay supply per animal unit also will be ample, for carryover stocks are large and though production is the smallest since 1939, livestock numbers are continuing downward. Food grains also are at a high level, including the 1,242 million bushel wheat crop, second largest of record; a near record production of 79 million bushels of rice; over 27 million bushels of rye, largest crop since 1943; but a buckwheat acreage likely to be relatively small. Production of flaxseed is expected to be nearly 44 million bushels, exceeded only in 1943. The acreage of other oilseeds - soybeans and peanuts - while below last year, will be relatively large. July 1 acreage of cotton was up 10 percent from a year ago. Tobacco acreage has been sharply reduced and production will be much less than in any of the past 4 years, but more than in most years prior to 1944. Potato production will be about average, slightly more than last year, as yields promise to be second highest of record. The sweetpotato crop is the smallest since 1924. There will be more beans, but less than half as many dry peas as last year. Near record citrus production is estimated, peaches and grapes will be above average, but pears below both last year and average. Pastures are reported in slightly below average condition for July 1, being poorest in the South.

Nearly 351 million acres of the 52 principal crops are estimated for harvest this year, allowing for indicated acreage losses. This total is nearly 2½ million acres, or 0.7 percent, more than was harvested in 1947 and about 4½ million acres above the average of the war years, 1942-46. Except for 1944, it exceeds the comparable total in any year since 1932. The acreage loss is indicated at about 12 million acres, which is larger than any of the past 3 years and 1942, but less than in any other year since 1930. The same 52 crops were planted or growing on nearly 363 million acres. While exceeded by the wartime peak acreage in 1944, this total is larger than in any other year since 1937, but is still well below the record total of 375½ million acres in 1932.

Currently estimated planted acreages, for the 17 crops included in the Prospective Plantings report, total only slightly more than the sum of intended plantings reported in March. The shifts among crops, however, are significant and



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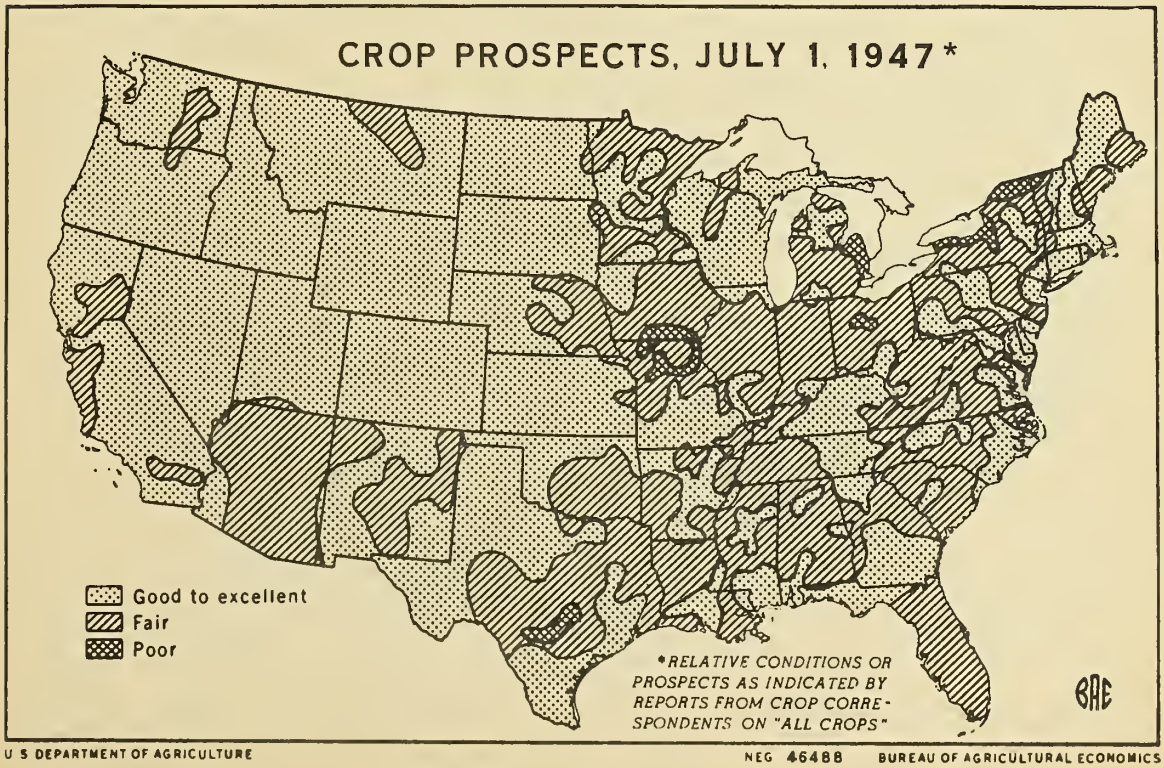

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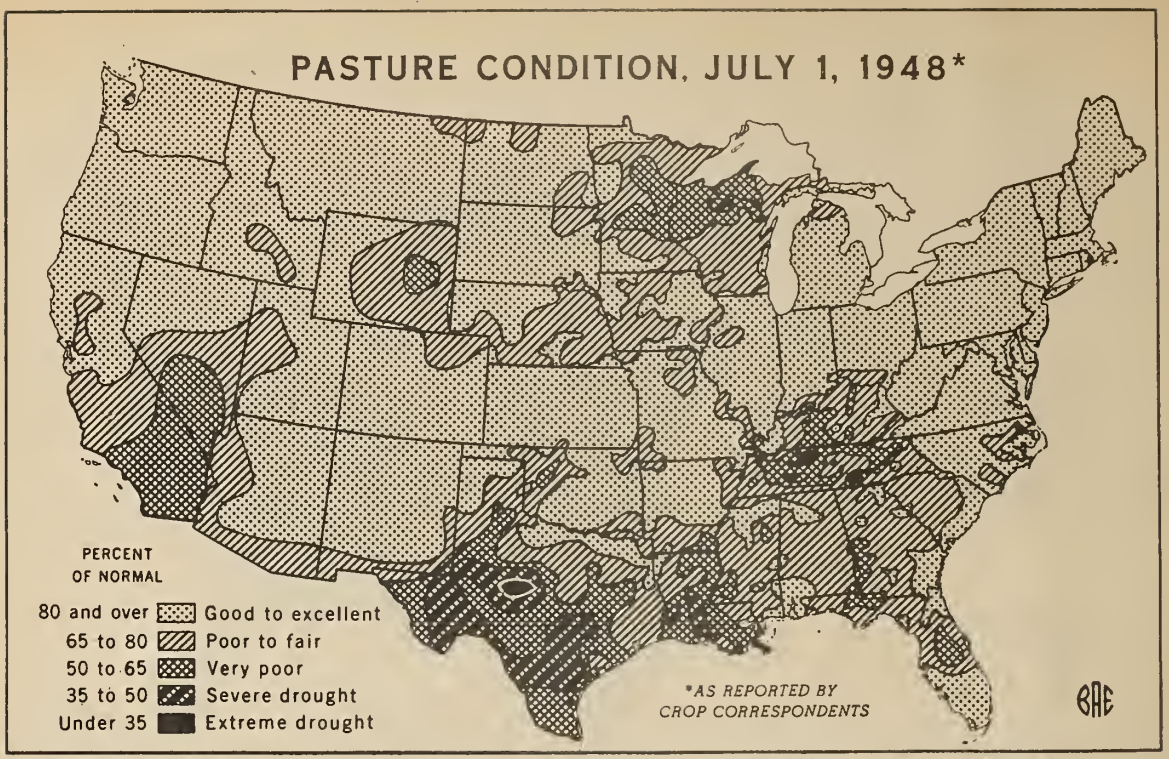

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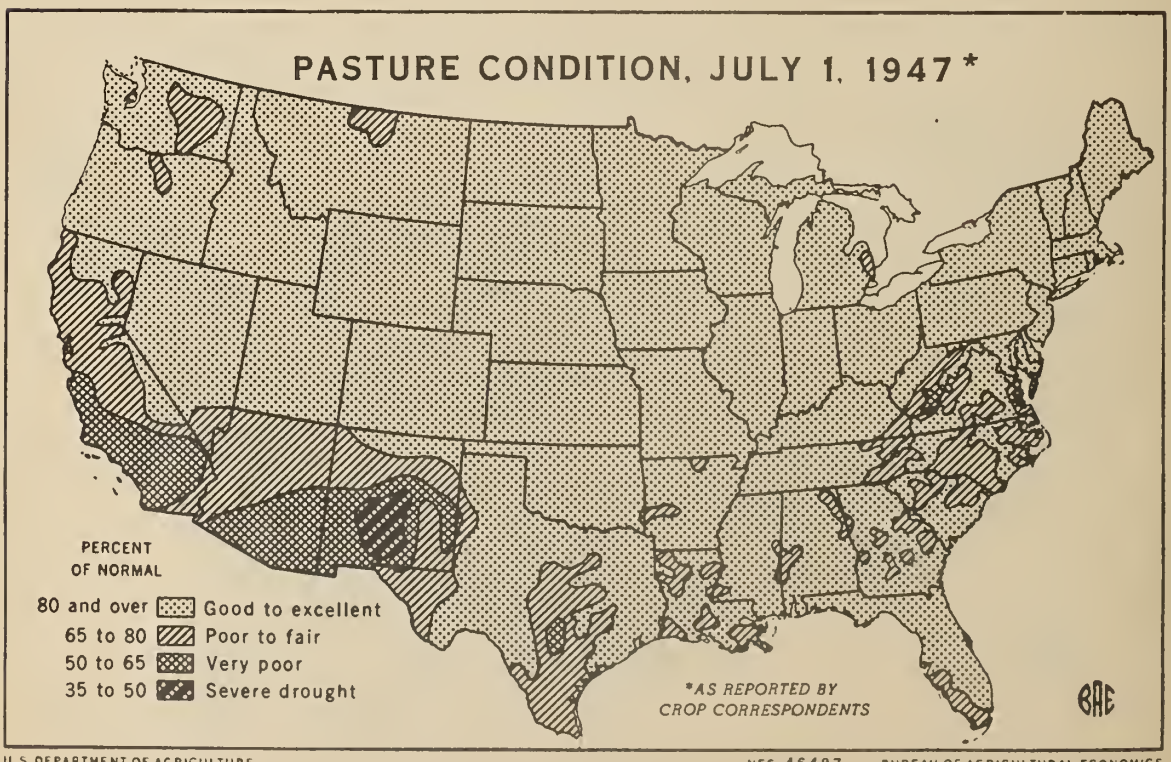

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tend to indicate heavy production of food and feed grains. The major decreases from prospective acreages include over a half-million acres of hay meadows, a half-million acres of oats, over a quarter-million acres of spring wheat, over a hundred thousand each of dry peas and soybeans and 86,000 acres of sugar beets. These were more than offset by increases over prospective plantings of more than 800,000 acres in barley, over a half-million acres of corn, over 300,000 acres in flax, about 100,000 acres each of sorghums and dry beans and 67,000 acres in rice. The reduction in spring wheat acreage is partly covered by an increase of 168,000 acres of winter wheat over the May 1 forecast of acreage for harvest. The acreage of meadows plowed up is being used more profitably for corn, barley and flax, as the acreage remaining will readily provide enough hay for the reduced livestock numbers. Barley was turned to in many areas of the North Central and Western States when spring conditions delayed seeding of spring wheat, oats and dry peas beyond optimum dates. The chief difficulties in seeding spring oats were encountered in the North and South Atlantic States, in Kansas, Oklahoma, Oregon and some Mountain States, and acreage decreases there were far greater than increases over intentions in the high-yielding Corn Belt. Important increases over prospective corn acreages are noted in Iowa and eastern Corn Belt States, while increases in many Southern and Southwestern States tend to counter-balance decreases in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Kansas. Cotton is growing on nearly 2.2 million more acres than last year. The increase in flax acreage comes largely in Minnesota and South Dakota, at the expense of hay or corn. Acreages of potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, cowpeas and peanuts vary only slightly from March forecasts.

Farmers took advantage of mostly favorable spring planting conditions in attaining the relatively large acreage in crops. Fall-sown crops were seeded under difficulties, but late seedings were favored by an extended fall growing season. The winter was severe, but short, and winter damage to crops was minimized by snow cover, although meadows suffered heavily in Iowa, central Illinois and adjacent sections. In the South, rains and water-logged fields limited field work in early spring, but planting of cotton and corn was mostly completed by usual dates. Increased mechanization on farms was major factor in taking advantage of every opportunity to work in fields and in making the most of the available farm labor supply. Aside from weather, perhaps the greatest factors in acreage shifts among crops were such economic considerations as prices and income per acre. Many of the increases over intended acreages in barley, flax, rice and beans, and the sharp increase in cotton over 1947, with resultant decreases in oats and meadows, may be attributed to these factors. The low levels of farm feed supplies and prospective carry-over stocks have led to increases in barley, corn and sorghums.

Spring work made mostly favorable progress in the greater part of the country with far less difficulties than beset farmers last year. In the Northeast, the weather was cool and wet, retarding work until in June when advantage was taken of short favorable periods to get field work done. In the South the wet early spring interfered with spring seeding of grain, but dry weather that followed permitted preparation of fields, planting and cultivation of row crops, so that fields are very clean. The season was almost ideal in the North Central area for spring work, so that planting of row crops progressed rapidly and fields are well cultivated. A few sections were too dry, resulting in some poor stands and in poor growth of meadows, but the moisture situation was rectified by June rains. Early spring conditions in the Northwest made it difficult for farmers to sow wheat, oats, and peas, but weather became favorable in June to improve yield prospects. Irrigation water is ample in most areas, but Arizona has a critical shortage.

Corn planting was largely completed by June 1, under mostly favorable conditions, and in the most important areas the crop has made a promising start.

With the aid of a favorable winter and timely spring rains winter wheat has develop almost miraculously, despite every unfavorable planting conditions last fall in the Great Plains. Harvest was delayed in Kansas by heavy rains, but has been resumed and is moving northward. The short straw in the Great Plains is producing heavy heads of plump grain, so that yields are better than anticipated. As harvest of fa oats started in the South, yields were found to be better than anticipated in most areas, the chief exceptions being in Oklahoma and Texas. Timely June rains have improved growing conditions for both oats and barley in the spring-sown areas. Soybeans were planted at about optimum dates under favorable conditions and are making excellent progress.

Weather during June was mostly favorable for field work and development of crops, the chief exception being hay. As the result of a heat wave near the end of the month, average June temperatures were normal to 3 degrees above normal in most of the country. Average June temperatures were below normal only in the Northeast, in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, and in southern parts of Utah, Nevada and California. Rainfall was deficient in May over most of the interior portion of the country, and this situation was not fully corrected until late in June. But the rains were generally in time and by the end of the month few areas were short of soil moisture. Shortages were mostly in the South from North Carolina to Florida a across to Texas, connecting across Tennessee and western Kentucky with States adjacent to Lake Michigan. Rains in the last week of June and continuing into July have improved the soil moisture situation in practically all these dry areas.

Hay supplies, with a carry-over of 15 million tons to bolster the new production of 95 million tons, will be nearly as large per animal unit as in the past 3 years and larger than in any previous year. The acreage in hay is 1½ millio acres less than in 1947, partly because of winter damage in Iowa, Illinois and adjacent areas, partly because of adjustments by farmers to their smaller livestock needs and partly because of diversion of land to corn, flax and other crops. Some commercial hay areas have increased their acreages, but not enough to offset the more general decrease. Pastures are excellent in the Northeast, good in most of the North Central region, except in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and other scattered portions where it has been dry. They are rather poor in most of the South, especially in Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas, but good to excellent in most of the West, except Wyoming and Arizona. Reported condition for the country as a whole is below average for July 1 and well below a year ago, but the June rains are expected to improve prospects for summer grazing. Range pastures improved with late June rains and prospects are favorable for summer grazing, except in Wyoming and a large dry area extending from West Texas to Southern California and Nevada. Cattle and sheep are doing well, except in the dry areas.

All-crop prospects, as reported by farmer reporters, are equal for the country as a whole to those reported in 1946, the year of our greatest crop production. Only in the South Atlantic region are prospects reported below those in 1946. Compared with the average of the past 10 years, none of which was a year of low production, current all-crop prospects are reported above average in all geographic areas, except the South Central, and there they nearly equal the average. By States, prospects are reported rather uniformly good. In the important North Central region, prospects in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska are reported relatively low, but are offset by good reports from Iowa and the eastern Corn Belt. Relatively poor prospects in Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida of the Sout Atlantic region, and in Louisiana and Texas of the South Central region, hold

down those regional prospects. Excellent prospects in Montana, Washington and Oregon more than offset only fair reports from Wyoming and New Mexico to place the Western region on a high level.

Combining production of all crops, as estimated on July 1, the total volume in 1948 is indicated at 128 percent of the 1923-32 average. This compares with 126 percent in 1946, when the aggregate production was the largest in our history, 123 percent in 1942 and the average of 121.4 for the 1942-46 period, the best 5-year period of record. Although among major crops only corn appears to be a record-breaker at this date, several others of near-record size are swelling the total.

Farmers, in part counting on ample new crop production for 1948-49 needs, have reduced farm stocks to a fairly low level. Farm corn stocks of 427 million bushels are the smallest for July 1 since 1937, following the drought period. Oats stocks of 171 million bushels also are the lowest since 1937, except on July 1, 1940, as movement was heavy during the April-June quarter. Wheat stocks on farms total 94 million bushels, a large reserve compared with years other than the period of large surpluses-1942-44. Soybean stocks of 4¼ million bushels are the smallest of record for July 1, chiefly because planting was completed and seed stocks are no longer needed.

Milk production per cow on July 1 was only 1 percent less than the record of July 1, 1947, despite poorer pastures. Because of the continuing downward trend in milk cow numbers, however, total production for June, at 12.3 billion pounds, was 4 percent below last June and the smallest June output since 1941. Egg production in June was the smallest for the month since 1942, but still 10 percent above the 1937-46 average. The rate of lay was the highest of record for June, but the number of layers was 4 percent less than in June 1947. In the first 6 months of 1948, nearly 32½ billion eggs were produced, 2 percent less than in the same period of 1947, but 13 percent above average. The downward trend in laying flocks is pointed up by the small number of young chickens on hand, 14 percent below average for July 1. Prices of eggs and chickens both were at record heights, but egg-feedchicken-feed price relationships continue below average.

Deciduous fruit production in 1948 is estimated at 8 percent less than last year and slightly below average. The season is earlier than last year in the Eastern States, but later than last year in the West. Compared with last year, indications are for 11 percent less apples, 15 percent less peaches, 25 percent less pears, about the same tonnage of grapes, 12 percent more cherries, 4 percent less plums and prunes, and 35 percent more apricots. Compared with average, the crops of apples, pears, plums and prunes are smaller this year, but peaches, grapes and apricots are larger. Prospects continue excellent for pecans and good for walnuts and almonds, but only fair for filberts. The 1947-48 citrus crops are practically all harvested except California Valencias, lemons and summer grapefruit. Prospects for 1948-49 citrus crops varied widely on July 1, with the highest condition reported in California and the lowest in Texas. Prospects as a whole, however, are good for the new citrus crops.

The 11 important truck crops grown for canning, freezing or manufacture of various products have apparently been planted on about 9 percent less acreage than in 1947, but the aggregate of these plantings is still about average. Reductions

in acreage include tomatoes at 17.5 percent, sweet corn 8 percent, snap beans and green peas about 5 percent each, and pickling cucumbers 3 percent. Lima bean acreage is record high. The acreage planted to beets for canning, while 27 percent above last year, is still 20 percent below average. The acreage of cabbage contracted for kraut is also above last year's. The July 1 indicated production of green peas for canning and freezing is 12 percent less than in 1947, but 5 percent above average, and the season's first estimate of snap beans for processing is 5 percent above 1947 production.

The aggregate tonnage of truck crops for harvest during the summer season is expected to be 7 percent less than in 1947, but 5 percent above the 1937-46 average. The acreage on which these crops are being grown is about 8 percent below last year, but is about equal to the 1937-46 average. Only three crops, cantaloups (early and midseason), eggplant and green peppers are larger crops than last year and also above average. Cauliflower, cabbage, spinach, carrots, celery and early summer onion supplies are expected to be 9 to 28 percent above last year. Snap beans, sweet corn, lettuce and tomatoes are indicated to be smaller crops than last year, but above average. Lima beans, beets, green peas and watermelons are below last year and also below average.

CORN: The Nation's 1948 corn crop is indicated at 3.3 billion bushels. Such a production would be the highest of record, exceeding the previous record in 1946 by better than 2 percent. The 1948 crop is being grown on the smallest acreage in over 50 years with the exception of 1947. The indicated yield per acre of 38.9 bushels exceeds by over 2 bushels the previous record of 36.7 bushels in 1946. The 10-year average yield per acre is 31.4, and last year's yield was 28.6 bushels. The 3,328,862,000 bushels indicated by July 1 prospects is the fifth 3-billion bushel crop in history, 39 percent larger than the 1947 production and 18 percent above average.

On July 1, corn was growing rapidly in all sections of the country. The crop was not suffering from dry weather anywhere except in small sections of the South Atlantic and South Central States. In most areas, the moisture supply was above average. The warm weather at the close of June made for rapid development. Hybrids are being grown on 75 percent of the total corn acreage this year, compared with 72 percent a year ago. Indications are that more fertilizer is being used this year. Farmers have been able to keep fields generally clean. More power cultivators were available and the use of chemicals for weed control apparently was considerably increased.

In contrast with last year, the 1948 season has been very favorable for corn. A considerable acreage of Ohio corn is ready to "lay by" and in Indiana corn will average knee high. Illinois has a substantial acreage of it's corn laid by and in Iowa over half has received the last cultivation. Iowa has one of the best stands in its history. Nebraska expects the bulk of its crop to be in tassel by mid-July -- probably more advanced at this time than in any other year. Conditions in Kansas are similar. Both Nebraska and Kansas have enough soil moisture now to carry the crop to tasseling time, if unusually high temperatures do not occur. Both States, however, are short on subsoil moisture.

After being slowed down by cool, wet weather in May and most of June, corn in the northeastern States was making notable response to the warm weather prevailing around July 1. The same situation holds for the South Atlantic States although in that area rain will be needed soon. In the South Central States, except for a few local areas where dry conditions prevailed, corn prospects were above average. Oklahoma and Arkansas have the best corn outlook in years and a considerable part of the acreage in that area is already "made"

In almost all of the Western States, where moisture is usually a limiting factor, soil moisture supply now is above average. Prospects in Colorado, the leading corn State of the Western group, are for a record high yield per acre.

For the country as a whole, only a small percentage of the corn acreage remained to be planted on June 1, compared with almost a fourth unplanted by that date a year ago. As a result of good planting conditions generally, farmers planted a half million more acres of corn than intended in March. The 86.7 million acres planted this year is slightly larger than the 86.2 million acres planted last year, but about 5 percent under the average of 91.7 million acres.

The North Central States as a group planted about the same acreage as last year. Increases of 8 percent in Ohio, 6 in Michigan, 5 in Indiana, 4 in Illinois, 3 in Missouri and one percent in Wisconsin were about offset by decreases of 8 percent in South Dakota, 5 in Nebraska and 4 percent each in Minnesota, North Dakota and Kansas. The Iowa acreage is the same as in 1947.

In the Northeast, the planted acreage is up 6 percent from a year ago with increases of 5 and 9 percent respectively in Pennsylvania and New York. In the South Atlantic States, plantings are up about 3 percent from last year, but the acreage still is 10 percent below average. All States in the group, except Georgia and West Virginia, show increases ranging from 2 percent in Florida to 8 percent in North Carolina.

The South Central States planted about the same acreage as last year. Increases of 10, 6 and 5 percent in Kentucky, Oklahoma and Tennessee, respectively, offset decreases ranging from one to 5 percent in the other States. All of the Western States, except Utah where there is a decrease, show either an increase or no change.

With abandonment of 1.3 percent in prospect at this time, indications are that 85.5 million acres, or 1.5 million acres more than last year, but 4.1 million acres less than average, will be harvested. Abandonment last year was 2.5 percent. Average abandonment is 2.2 percent.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of corn on farms July 1 estimated at 426,533,000 bushels, are lower than on any July 1 since 1937. They are only 63 percent of last year's stocks of 677,375,000 bushels and about 65 percent of the 1937-46 average of 655,791,000 bushels.

The North Central States have 315,868,000 bushels or 74 percent of the United States total compared with 82 percent of the total at this time last year. Stocks on farms in these States are 57 percent of last year and the average. In only the South Atlantic and Western regions are farm stocks larger than last year.

Disappearance of corn from farms since April 1 this year amounted to 422,665,000 bushels compared with a disappearance of 598,954,000 bushels during the same period last year and the average of 463,928,000 bushels. The rate of disappearance in the period was slightly faster than average.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,242 million bushels --second only to the record high 1947 production of 1,365 million bushels. Improved moisture conditions during June favored the maturity of wheat, with the result that prospective production is now 49 million bushels higher than indicated a month ago.

Almost all States in which wheat had not already matured by early June were benefitted. There was some lodging of wheat due to wind and rain, and stem rust is apparent in some North Central States. Losses have not been excessive, however, and harvest was well along by July 1.

Indicated production of 952 million bushels of winter wheat, while 116 million bushels below last year's record crop, is greater than that in any other year, and 38 percent greater than the 10-year average of 689 million bushels. Such a production would be 75 million bushels above the estimate a month ago. Winter wheat made substantial improvement over most of the important Great Plains area as rains during June relieved the droughty situation. Although per acre yields in this area will not reach the high levels established last year they are now expected to be above average, except in Texas and New Mexico where the effects of the drought were most severe. Production in Kansas is expected to be 36 million bushels above the June estimate, while the Oklahoma crop will be 17 million bushels larger. Unusually good yields on expanded acreage are in prospect for Missouri and the East North Central States where the crop is maturing under very favorable weather conditions, despite some infestation of stem rust in Indiana and Illinois. A large crop is indicated for the Pacific Northwest, with record production in prospect for Washington.

All spring wheat production of 290 million bushels, about 2½ percent less than last year's production of 297 million bushels, reflects this year's lower acreage. The indicated yield is only slightly above last year. Production indicated by July 1 conditions is 8 percent lower than was expected a month ago where a prelimary estimate was made based on March intentions to plant.

Adverse weather interfered with seeding operations and prevented planting of as much acreage as was intended. Yield per acre is now indicated to be about a bushel lower than was expected a month ago.

In the northern Great Plains States, growth was late and was followed by insufficient moisture in early June and high temperatures at the end of June. On the other hand, the Pacific Northwest is experiencing a very favorable season for spring wheat. Conditions were favorable for planting and moisture conditions are supporting good growth and excellent yield prospects.

Durum wheat production of 44,354,000 bushels is a little above last year's 43,983,000 bushel crop, due to the shift of acreage to durum wheat in areas which had difficulty planting the intended acreage of other spring wheat.

Yield of durum wheat, estimated at 14.0 bushels per acre, is a bushel lower than last year. Other spring wheat production, estimated at 245,439,000 bushels is lower than last year's production of 252,966,000 bushels, largely because of the lower acreage this year than last. The estimated yield of 13.6 bushels per acre is about 1/3 of a bushel below last year although half a bushel above average.

The 71,502,000 acres of ALL WHEAT estimated for harvest in 1948 is 2.7 million acres less than last year's record harvest, but has been exceeded in no other year except in 1919. Nearly 2.5 million acres of this reduction is due to increased abandonment, the 77,715,000 acres estimated to have been seeded being only about 200,000 acres below seeding for harvest last year. The 8 percent abandonment estimated for the 1948 crop, while not excessive, is substantially

above last year when less than 5 percent of the total seeding was not harvested for grain. Total acreage for harvest in five of the Great Plains States -- North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and New Mexico -- will be about 4.7 million acres below the high level of last year and reductions totaling nearly 200,000 acres are indicated for California, Georgia, and the Carolinas. Almost one-half of these acreage reductions are offset by increases in other States. The greatest acreage increases are in the East North Central States, in Missouri, and in the Pacific Northwest.

The 58,185,000 acres of WINTER WHEAT estimated to have been seeded last fall slightly exceed the 58,068,000 acres seeded for harvest in 1947. While total acreage of winter wheat for harvest is 2 million acres short of last year's acreage, it would still be the second highest of record. Persistent drought last fall caused seedings in South Dakota, Kansas, Texas, and New Mexico to be substantially below the previous year while excessive rains interfered with seedings in the Southeastern States. However, reductions in these areas were offset by larger acreages in other States. The winter and spring moisture situation in most of the Great Plains and East North Central areas was not as favorable as last year, however, and abandonment this year in those areas is expected to be larger than in 1947.

The seeded acreage of all spring wheat, estimated at 19,530,000 acres, is nearly 2 percent lower than the 19,879,000 acres seeded last year. The season was not generally favorable for seeding other spring wheat, which is estimated at 16,299,000 acres, or nearly 4 percent less than the 16,927,000 acres seeded last year. The situation was more favorable for durum wheat, which is estimated at 3,231,000 acres, or an increase of 9.5 percent over the 2,952,000 acres seeded last year. The all spring wheat acreage is lower than last year and lower than the intended acreage. However, this year's acreage is 11 percent larger than the 10-year average and, save for last year, larger than any other year since 1938.

Decreases from last year in seeded acreage of all spring wheat came principally in North Dakota and Minnesota, where decreases were 7 percent and 10 percent, respectively, with North Dakota accounting for the greater part of the actual acreage decrease. Offsetting increases in acreage occurred in South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Oregon. Washington's acreage was reduced by the wet, cold spring weather.

Spring was too wet for seeding wheat on time in the northern districts of North Dakota and the Red River Valley of Minnesota. Seeding did not get under way in northern districts of North Dakota until the early part of May when normally it is finished. Decreases in other spring wheat acreage, where seeding was delayed by wet weather, were partly offset by an increase in durum wheat. In contrast with these very wet conditions, dry weather caused planting of less than the intended acreage in South Dakota and parts of North Dakota. Extreme winter-kill of wheat in recent years in Montana, and development of varieties resistant to sawfly, have caused a shift to spring wheat in this State. Conditions were unfavorable for planting in Colorado and Oregon and plantings were less than intentions.

All spring wheat acreage remaining for harvest, estimated at 18,863,000 acres, is nearly 3 percent below the 19,406,000 acres harvested last year, but is the second largest since 1938. The estimated 3,170,000 acres of durum wheat

is 8.4 percent above the 2,925,000 acres harvested last year and is the largest since 1938. The shift to durum wheat and the effect of adverse planting conditions on other spring wheat caused the estimated 15,693,000 acreage for harvest of other spring wheat to be nearly 5 percent below the 16,481,000 acres harvested last year.

Abandonment of spring wheat acreage this year of 3.4 percent, is a little higher than the 2.4 percent abandoned last year, but is relatively low compared with the 10-year average of 7.4 percent. The estimated abandonment of durum wheat is 1.9 percent and for other spring wheat, 3.7 percent.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old wheat on farms July 1, 1948 are estimated at 94,312,000 bushels -- more than double the small July 1 stocks of the past 2 years, and above the 10-year average of 92,032,000 bushels. These July 1 stocks of wheat represent 6.9 percent of the previous year's crop, compared with 3.5 percent on July 1, 1947 and the average of 10.2 percent. The disappearance from April 1 to July 1 of 162,221,000 bushels sets a new record for this period. Nearly three-fourths of this wheat moved out of the West North Central States. Despite the heavy movement since April 1, Kansas July 1 wheat stocks of 7.5 percent of last year's production were sharply above the one percent on hand a year earlier and were above average. July 1 stocks in Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota of 6.5, 13.0 and 15.0 percent of 1947 production were about double last year's low level but below average. About two-thirds of the present farm stocks of old crop wheat are in the five States of Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

OATS: An oats crop of almost 1,426 million bushels is estimated for 1948. This is 17 percent larger than last year's crop of nearly 1,216 million bushels, 16 percent above the 10-year average of 1,232 million bushels, but 7 percent smaller than the record of 1,536 million bushels harvested in 1945.

The indicated yield of 34.8 bushels per acre is 3.3 bushels above that of last year and 2.5 bushels above average. Most of the expected increased production over a year ago is in the North Central States where about three-fourths of the Nation's acreage is usually grown. Following an unfavorable season for oats in this area last year, the 1948 crop was seeded under favorable conditions and now promises good outturns in a majority of these States.

The acreage planted to oats for harvest in 1948 is estimated at 45,214,000 acres, a 6 percent increase over the planted acreage last year. Allowing for an acreage abandonment of 9.4 percent it is estimated that the Nation's crop will be harvested from 40,970,000 acres. This is 6 percent above the 38,648,000 acres harvested in 1947 and 8 percent more than the 10-year average of 38,056,000 acres. However, it will be 5 percent below the 43,205,000 acres harvested in 1946, which was the largest since 1925

With a 12 percent larger acreage for harvest and an expected yield per acre nearly 4 bushels higher, this year's indicated production of 1,207 million bushels of oats in the North Central States would exceed last year's crop by 243 million bushels. Because of the favorable season, all States in this region will harvest a substantially larger acreage than a year ago. The increased use of Clinton and other disease resistant varieties of oats, coupled with favorable growing conditions, will result in high yields of good quality grain in almost all of these States. Per acre yields above last year and above average are expected in all States except Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas. An excellent crop is in prospect in Iowa. Harvest is advancing in the southern sections of the North Central States under favorable conditions and recent rains improved yield prospects in the northern sections.

In the North Atlantic States, the acreage for harvest will be nearly 20 percent larger than a year ago with the acreages for individual States equaling or exceeding last year for all but Maine, Connecticut and New Jersey. Per acre yields are also expected to exceed those of last year and average for most North Atlantic States.

The oats crop in the South Atlantic States will be smaller than a year ago, primarily because acreage for harvest is nearly 20 percent less than last year. While per acre yields are turning out better than expected, above those of last year and average for most States in this region, continuous wet weather during the fall and spring prevented growers from seeding their full intended acreage - particularly in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Harvest is about completed in most States of this region and was conducted under favorable conditions.

Acreage for harvest is indicated to be smaller than a year ago for all States of the South Central region except Kentucky where no change is reported. However, the crop is producing yields per acre near or above those of last year and average in all States except Oklahoma and Texas. Unfavorable fall and spring weather resulted in reduced plantings and 40 percent less acreage for harvest in Texas and 20 percent in Oklahoma. Per acre yields were also reduced considerably below those of last year and average in both of these States.

Increased acreages for harvest are indicated for all western States except Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Oregon, whose acreages are reduced from last year. Growing conditions continue favorable for oats in these States.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms July 1 are estimated at 171,479,000 bushels. This is the smallest carry-over of oats on this date since 1940 and compares with 257,099,000 bushels on hand July 1, 1947. The 1937-46 average was 193,778,000 bushels. Disappearance of oats from farms since April 1 this year amounted to 239,165,000 bushels, a little more than the 1937-46 average of 235,714,000 bushels.

Oats stocks are much lower than last year in most of the Corn Belt and Great Plains States. In Kansas and Oklahoma, however, more oats remain on farms now than a year ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY: A barley crop of 307,070,000 bushels is expected, 10 percent larger than in 1947, and about 3 percent more than the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 25.2 bushels per acre harvested is only slightly below last year but about 1½ bushels above average.

The total acreage seeded to barley this year is estimated as 13,479,000 acres, 12 percent larger than last year and 6 percent above the acreage indicated in March, this year. States seeding mostly spring barley made increases over last year ranging up to 30 percent. The increase in North Dakota, the State with largest acreage, was 12 percent. Other increases over last year in States with large acreages are; California 2 percent, South Dakota 5 percent, Minnesota 23 percent, Montana 15 percent, and Colorado 8 percent. Even with the substantial increases this year, only the South Atlantic and Western regions have acreages larger than the 10-year average.

The estimated acreage for harvest as grain is 12,177,000 acres, 11 percent more than last year, but 3 percent less than average. About 10 percent of the seeded acreage will be abandoned or diverted to uses other than for grain, which is slightly more than last year.

The planting season was mostly favorable though there were local exceptions. Adverse seeding conditions for other crops seem to have resulted in a shift to barley in some areas. Strong demand and high prices for barley made the crop attractive.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of barley on July 1 are estimated at 26,600,000, the smallest since July 1937. June 1, a month ago, there were 35,502,000 bushels on farms. Carryover stocks have steadily declined since the high point of 1943.

RYE: Production of rye in 1948 is estimated at 26,671,000 bushels, about 3 percent above last year's 25,977,000 bushels but almost 29 percent below the 10-year average of 37.4 million bushels. The slightly larger production this year than last is due almost entirely to a larger acreage for harvest as grain, as the United States average yield is moderately lower than last year.

The acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 2,187,000 acres, about 8 percent above the 2,022,000 acres harvested last year but 28 percent below the 10-year average of 3,055,000 acres. Of the major producing States, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota have a larger acreage for harvest this year than last. The Nebraska acreage for harvest as grain is about 24 percent below 1947, due to smaller seedings last fall in the northern portion of the State where soil moisture was deficient.

The acreage remaining for harvest as grain this year is 59 percent of the acreage planted to rye for all purposes last fall. This compares with 54 percent last year and the 10-year average of about 53 percent. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is used for hay or pasture or is plowed under as a green manure crop.

The indicated yield of 12.2 bushels per acre this year is slightly above average but 0.6 below last year's yield. Two of the four leading producing States, South Dakota and Minnesota, reported materially improved yield prospects following June rains. In North Dakota and Nebraska yield prospects were unchanged from a month ago. In Wisconsin June rains apparently were too late to prevent deterioration from earlier dry weather but even there yield prospects are off only half a bushel. In most other States, yield prospects improved during the month.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of rye on July 1 are estimated at 1,700,000 bushels, almost three times as large as a year earlier but only 20 percent as large as the 10-year average. The decline in year-end stocks which began in 1944 seems to have been halted.

FLAXSEED: The indicated production of 43,662,000 bushels is 10 percent larger than last year's crop of 39,763,000 bushels and nearly two-thirds larger than the 10-year average of 26,756,000 bushels. This would be second only to the record crop of 50 million bushels in 1943. Minnesota, South Dakota and California are the principal producing States with larger production indicated for this year. Lower production than last year is indicated for North Dakota and Montana.

The indicated yield per acre of 9.7 bushels nearly equals last year's 9.9 bushel yield and exceeds the 10-year average of 9.0 bushels per acre. The slightly lower U. S. yield this year compared with last is due mainly to a one-bushel decline in yield indicated for North Dakota. Other States with lower yields than a year ago are Wisconsin, Kansas, Texas, Arizona and Oregon. Prospective yields equal last year's harvested yields in Minnesota, South Dakota and Montana and are above average in most of the important States.

Early sown flaxseed is generally in good condition. Stands are good, fields are clean and the crop is making good growth. Seeding continued over an unusually long period and some of the late sown acreage is less promising, particularly where the acreage was expanded to lower yielding land or the crop was being grown by less experienced growers.

The acreage of flaxseed planted this year, estimated at 4,710,000 acres, is 13 percent larger than the 4,157,000 acres planted last year and is the largest since the record of 6,182,000 acres in 1943. Generally quite favorable weather conditions for planting, favorable prices, as well as last year's high yields and low abandonment were factors which encouraged increased plantings this year.

The acreage planted is larger than last year in most of the important producing States. The 3 leading flaxseed States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, which have 84 percent of the Nation's acreage, increased their plantings 14 percent over last year. States with lower acreage than last year are Montana where the acreage was sharply reduced, and Kansas and Iowa where moderate reductions occurred.

Plantings exceeded early intentions in most States. The principal exceptions were North Dakota, where dry weather delayed plantings in some cases until after June 1, and Montana where heavy rains the latter part of the planting period interfered with seeding. General rains in North Dakota on June 3 resulted in continuation of seeding until a late date, Oregon growers increased their acreage but were unable to plant as much as intended because of the cold wet spring. Acreage continued to expand into new areas in Texas. The California acreage is much larger than last year. A considerable acreage is being grown there on land put into crops this year for the first time. Acreage in the Imperial Valley is about double that of last year.

The acreage for harvest, estimated at 4,514,000 acres, is 12 percent larger than the 4,026,000 acres harvested last year, and is also the largest since the record acreage harvested in 1943. The estimated abandonment of 4.2 percent is very low. The 10-year average abandonment is 9.7 percent.

FLAX FOR FIBER: The 1948 acreage of flax planted for fiber in Oregon is reported at 2,000 acres, only one-third as much as planted in 1947. After allowing for prospective abandonment the acreage for harvest this year is indicated at around 1,700 acres, compared with 4,900 acres in 1947. Flax fiber acreage was expanded sharply during the war period and reached a peak of 18,000 acres harvested in 1942. Since that time the acreage has decreased and many processing plants are closing out when stocks on hand have been retted and scutched.

RICE: Production of rice, estimated at 79,247,000 bushels, nearly equals last year's record crop of 79,345,000 bushels, and is 31 percent above the 10-year average of 60,460,000 bushels. The aggregate production indicated for the Southern States, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, is 64,752,000 bushels, 5 percent above last year's production of 61,485,000 bushels. The larger production in this area is due to both increased acreage and a higher indicated yield per acre. California's production prospects are materially lower than last year as a result of smaller acreage and sharply lower expected yield per acre. This year's indicated U.S. yield is 46.0 bushels per acre, lower than either last year's yield of 47.3 bushels or the 10-year average of 46.9 bushels per acre. Indicated yields are higher than last year in Arkansas and Louisiana but lower in Texas and California. California's yield is 11 bushels per acre lower than last year.

The estimated 1,733,000 acres of rice seeded this year is a record and exceeds the 1,687,000 acres seeded last year by nearly 3 percent. It is 1/3 larger than the 10-year average of 1,319,000 acres and is the third consecutive record acreage. Again this year, as occurred a year ago, all of the increase is in the southern rice States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, where the increase is 4 percent. However, the acreage seeded was larger than intended in all of these States.

Most of the acreage in Arkansas was seeded by June 1, somewhat earlier than last year and considerably earlier than in 1946. Seeding was completed in Louisiana and Texas in good season under favorable conditions. The acute shortage of water for irrigation in California caused a reduction of 5 percent in the acreage seeded in that State. Recent improvement in the water supply there, however, resulted in seedings somewhat greater than were planned earlier.

The estimated acreage for harvest, 1,723,000 acres, is 2.7 percent above the 1,677,000 acres harvested last year, and the largest of record.

The crop is making good progress in all areas. In the Southern area the season started off fairly well, stands are good and growth is well advanced but in some sections a water shortage threatens. Water needs were increased by the expanded acreage, and because of reduced water supply due to continued drought the supply was becoming insufficient on July 1. Planting and early growth of rice was seriously delayed in California by the dry spring, but recent warm weather was beneficial for development of the crop.

SOYBEANS: A reduction of about 10 percent from last year is indicated for the 1948 acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes. The 11½ million acres planted this year is the lowest since 1941, but is still about 5 percent higher than the 1937-46 average of 10.9 million acres.

Growers intentions as of July 1 point to about 9.9 million acres of soybeans for harvest as beans. This is about 1¼ million acres less than last year or a reduction of about 11 percent. The 10-year average acreage for beans is only 7.2 million acres.

Soybeans along with most other spring planted crops were planted under relatively favorable weather conditions. As a result, farmers planted nearly the same acreage as was intended in March. In contrast to last year, when much of the acreage was planted late, the crop this year was put in at near the optimum planting time in most areas. Except in a few scattered localities, the crop is up to a good stand and recent rains have been sufficient to promote excellent growth.

The heavy producing North Central States show the sharpest decline in acreage planted from a year ago -- down 12.5 percent. All the major producing States of this area report declines, ranging from 6 percent in Ohio to 19 percent in Iowa. Indiana and Illinois each report a reduction of 10 percent from 1947. The South Atlantic States is the only area which indicates an increase. This was brought about by increases in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The South Central States as a group have slightly less acreage than last year although Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana show some increase. Arkansas, the largest producer in the area shows a rather sharp decrease -- 13 percent below 1947.

The first forecast of 1948 soybean production will be in the August 10 Crop Production report.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1, estimated at 4¼ million bushels, are the lowest for the date in the 6 years of record. On July 1 last year, farm stocks amounted to 6.4 million bushels, which was the previous low mark for the date.

Disappearance from farms was heavy for the period April 1 to July 1, totaling 28.4 million bushels, compared to only 19.1 million bushels for the period a year ago. Planting of soybeans was practically completed and most acreage was "up to a good stand" before July 1 therefore it was not necessary for farmers to hold stocks any longer for seed purposes. Last year much of the acreage was not planted until late June and early July, and on July 1 farmers were holding some stocks for seeding and possible reseeding.

About 85 percent of the farm stocks on July 1 were concentrated in the North Central States. Illinois alone had almost a million bushels. Iowa had over 3/4 million bushels and Indiana about 1/2 million.

COWPEAS: The 1948 acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes is down about 6 percent from last year to an estimated 1,069,000 acres. This is the smallest acreage planted since estimates were first made in 1924, and amounts to only 39 percent of the 1937-46 average.

Of the 15 major producing States nine reported smaller acreages, the largest percentage decrease amounting to 35 percent in Illinois. No change in acreage is indicated for Louisiana, Tennessee, and Florida, while Alabama, Mississippi and Oklahoma registered gains in acreage up to 10 percent. In general, however, the downward trend in cowpea acreage appears to be continuing. The reduced acreage is due largely to the substitution of more favored crops such as lespedeza hay and soybeans and to smaller plantings for soil improvement purposes.

PEANUTS: A reduction of 2 percent below 1947 is indicated for this year's acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes. An increase in the Southeastern area was more than offset by a slight decline in the Virginia-Carolina area and a substantial reduction in the Southwest. The 1948 acreage, estimated at 4,042,000 acres, compares with the 1942-46 average of 4,144,000 acres and is approximately the same acreage as intended in March.

The acreage of peanuts interplanted with other crops is indicated at 496,000 acres, compared with 509,000 acres in 1947. This is the lowest interplanted acreage of record.

The estimated acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of production by States will be published in the August Crop Production report. On the basis of the usual relationships of picked and threshed to planted acreages, the 1948 picked and threshed acreage would range between 3,200,000 and 3,250,000 acres. This compares with 3,389,000 acres last year. If this year's expected acreage materializes and the 1942-46 average yields are realized, the 1948 picked and threshed production would be about 2.1 billion pounds. This would be the seventh consecutive year with production over 2 billion pounds.

The revised estimates of the 1947 acreage and production, which are published in this report, show relatively small changes from the preliminary estimates published last December. The final estimates, which are published each year at this time, are based on disposition data and milling statistics which account for full production.

DRY BEANS: A dry bean crop of about 18 million bags (uncleaned basis) is in prospect for 1948. The indicated production is 6 percent larger than the 1947 crop, and 9 percent above the 10-year average.

About 1.8 million acres of beans are expected for harvest, 3 percent more than a year ago but 1 percent below the 10-year average. A 6 percent increase is indicated for the Northeast. In this area, favorable weather at planting time gave growers an opportunity to plant up to their intentions -- a sharp contrast to a year earlier when rains seriously interfered with planting. In the Northwest the acreage for harvest is expected to be 1 percent less than a year ago. Wyoming and Idaho growers have reduced their bean acreage to improve their rotation practices while in Nebraska and Montana bean acreage was increased primarily because of a reduction in sugar beets. The increase in Washington was due to the new acreage opened to dry beans on the Rosa irrigation project in Yakima county. For the Southwestern (Pinto) area an increase of 2 percent in harvested acreage is indicated. In California, a 4 percent increase in the acreage of all beans is expected. Heavy rains at planting in the baby lima area caused a drop in the lima bean acreage, but an increased acreage of "other beans" more than offset this reduction.

The total acreage planted to dry beans in 1948 is estimated at 1,913,000 acres, a 4 percent increase over the 1,839,000 planted in 1947. Beans got off to a good start in most areas. In the Northeast the crop was planted about the usual date and yield prospects are about average or better. Some replanting was necessary in Michigan where heavy local rains June 22 and 23 washed out beans on slopes and left water standing in low spots in many fields. The Northwest also has favorable yield prospects. Nebraska has a good crop in prospect although hail storms and heavy washing rains caused a loss of some acreage in the North Platte Valley. Unusually good prospects are reported for Idaho and Montana. In the Southwest, the Colorado crop is very promising; the New Mexico crop received timely rains after planting and prospects are now good although planting conditions were not favorable. California has favorable prospects for both lima beans and other beans.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas is estimated to be 2,983,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis), only 46 percent of the 1947 production of 6,513,000 bags and 57 percent of the 10-year average production of 5,278,000 bags. The indicated yield of 975 pounds per acre is 277 pounds less

than last year, when yields were about average. The very wet, cool weather in the Pacific Northwest at planting time and thereafter delayed planting and retarded growth, greatly curtailing yield prospects.

The acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 306,000 acres, the smallest since 1941 and only 74 percent of the 1937-46 average. Only in Wisconsin and Wyoming, both very minor producers of dry field peas, is the 1948 acreage for harvest as large as last year's, while in the two most important producing States, Washington and Idaho, acreages for harvest are down 40 and 42 percent respectively from last year. For the United States as a whole, acreage for harvest is down about 41 percent. The abnormally wet weather which lasted throughout the normal planting season in much of the Pacific Northwest reduced plantings far below intentions.

Planted acreage is estimated at 338,000 acres, 39 percent less than last year when 551,000 were planted. Indicated abandonment is 9.5 percent. Last year 5.6 percent of the planted acreage was abandoned and the 10-year average abandonment is 14.1 percent.

ALL SORGHUMS: The planted acreage of all sorghums for grain, forage, silage and sirup is estimated at 13.1 million acres. This total is about 12 percent more than 1947 plantings of 11.7 million acres but is 23 percent below the 10-year average of 16.9 million acres. Sorghums were planted at the usual time and under favorable conditions in most areas. Although sorghums are often used as a catch-crop in some areas, favorable prospects for most other crops will not be conducive to planting any appreciable amount of late sorghums. The acreage for harvest of all sorghums is estimated at 12.6 million acres, 12 percent more than last year but 20 percent below the 10-year average of 15.7 million acres. If present indications materialize, abandonment will amount to 3.6 percent, about the same as in 1947 but considerably below the 10-year average of 7.4 percent.

Plantings in the North Central Region are indicated to be 7 percent larger than last year. Kansas, which grew more than 70 percent of last year's acreage in this group of States, reports a 12 percent increase in 1948 plantings. Nebraska, the next leading State, shows an increase of 2 percent. Plantings in Missouri, North Dakota and South Dakota are indicated to be 6, 10, and 20 percent, respectively, below those of a year ago.

While sorghums are relatively unimportant in the South Atlantic States, the 12 percent increase in 1948 plantings is principally attributable to the increasing popularity of combine sorghum varieties in North Carolina.

Plantings below those of a year ago are indicated for all South Central States except Louisiana and Texas. Texas, the largest sorghum producing State in the Nation, shows an increase in 1948 plantings of 18 percent over a year ago, due to an expansion in grain varieties. Oklahoma has reduced its acreage 3 percent, principally because of an expanded wheat acreage and a good 1947 hay crop.

New Mexico planted 55 percent more sorghums, principally for grain, to replace the reduced wheat crop. Heavy spring rains which supplied sufficient moisture for planting resulted in a 60 percent increase in sorghum acreage in California. Likewise, Colorado has increased its plantings 2 percent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO: A total of 1,757 million pounds of tobacco is indicated for 1948. This is 17 percent below the crop of last year when 2,108 million pounds were grown. Most of the decline took place in flue-cured tobacco, production of which is placed at 1,010 million pounds, compared with 1,317 million pounds last year. The prospective crop of burley is about 2 percent below 1947, while fire-cured and dark air-cured are down 21 and 16 percent, respectively.

The season to date has been generally favorable for flue-cured tobacco. A cool spring with adequate to excessive moisture was followed by good open weather which permitted cultivation in most sections. Good stands and satisfactory fertilization as well as the generally favorable weather have contributed to the promising prospects. The crop is being barned in Georgia, South Carolina and lower North Carolina. In Kentucky and Tennessee, dry weather at planting time delayed setting and retarded development of burley. Recent rainfall over a large part of both States has been beneficial but there is much irregularity among fields and local areas especially in Tennessee are still in need of moisture. Cigar tobaccos got off to a slow start in New England and Pennsylvania but recent weather has been favorable in these areas. Production of all cigar tobaccos is placed at 138 million pounds compared with 144 million in 1947.

The total acreage indicated for all tobaccos, 1,535,800 acres, compares with 1,845,000 acres harvested in 1947. Sharply reduced quotas for flue-cured tobacco brought about the reductions in acreages for this class. A total of 888,500 acres in 1948 compares with 1,161,200 acres last year. The acreage of fire-cured tobacco is down about 24 percent from last year while dark air-cured declined 16 percent. The acreage of burley showed a reduction of only 1 percent. Among the cigar classes, fillers are down 2 percent, and binders 11 percent, while the acreage of wrappers is 9 percent above that of 1947.

POPCORN: Present indications are that the 1948 acreage of popcorn planted in 12 commercial producing States will be about 51 percent larger than the 1947 acreage. The increase follows two successive years of decreases. The estimated plantings of 126,700 acres this year compare with 83,790 acres in 1947 and the 10-year average of 125,960. Last year's planted acreage was relatively small, primarily because of unfavorable weather during the planting season.

More acres were planted to popcorn this year in all major producing States except Iowa, where an 18 percent reduction is reported. The increases in some States are unusually large. The planting season has been favorable in most areas, although dry weather in some sections has caused uneven stands. However, June weather was generally favorable for good growth and development. Planting was mostly completed by July 1.

Indications are that about 89 percent of the Illinois acreage was planted with hybrids, compared with about 80 percent last year. Crop prospects in Illinois seem to be the best in several years. Considerable acreage has been planted in Southern and Southwestern areas this year, where acreages last year were unusually low.

Acreage for harvest after allowing for prospective abandonment of 2.1 percent is estimated at 124,000 acres, about 54 percent above the 80,700 acres harvested last year. The 10-year average is 119,665 acres, the average including 1944 and 1945, the two highest years on record.

This report covers only 12 producing States. Considerable popcorn is grown in other States for which estimates are not available, notably Idaho, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, and some others. Yields per acre estimates for the 1948 crop will be published in December.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1948 apple crop in commercial areas is estimated at 100,049,000 bushels--11 percent less than the 1947 crop of 113,041,000 bushels and 13 percent less than the 1937-46 average. Production is indicated below last year in all major areas except the South Atlantic States and below average in all except the Western States, which have an average crop in prospect. Production for the Eastern and Central States combined totals 56,462,000 bushels--7 percent below last year and 21 percent below average. The Western States have 44 percent of the national crop this year in comparison with 46 percent last year and 38 percent for the 10-year average.

In the North Atlantic States, production is indicated 8 percent below last year and all of these States have a below-average crop prospect except northern New England and Massachusetts. The New York crop is indicated about a tenth below last year and average with best prospects in the Lower Hudson Valley and Lake Champlain areas. Baldwin, Greening and Northern Spy have a light set. Cortland and Rome Beauty are the most promising of the late varieties. Pennsylvania has less than three-fourths of an average crop. Prospects are more favorable for Rome Beauty and York than for Stayman, Black Twig and Delicious. In New Jersey, the June drop was very heavy and production is indicated less than two-thirds of average, but only 4 percent below last year.

In the New England States, production is indicated at about the same size as last year in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, above last year in Maine and Vermont and about one-fourth below last year in Connecticut where pollinating conditions were unfavorable.

In the South Atlantic area, production is indicated to be 47 percent above the short 1947 crop, but 21 percent below average. Prospects are very spotted, weather conditions during pollination were poor, and the late freezes probably caused the heavy drop. Early apples are now moving to market from this area. Duchess and Wealthy will be harvested the latter part of July. Golden Delicious, Jonathan and Rome Beauty have good prospects. Stayman prospects vary, but are light in most orchards. Winesap and York range from fair to good crops. Apples will probably be large this season.

For the Central States, production is indicated at about one-third below last year and average. Summer apples have better production prospects than the late varieties. Ohio production is indicated two-thirds of last year, but less than half of average. S ummer apples are being harvested in southern Ohio with the main movement for the State to occur during the last two weeks of July, The Illinois crop is less than two-thirds of the large 1947 production. The Willow Twig variety has the best set, particularly in Calhoun County. Jonathan is fair to good, and Red and Golden Delicious have a small production prospect. Transparent harvest was finished in southern counties about June 25. Duchess were in volume the second week in July. Michigan production is about three-fourths of last year and two-thirds of average. Prospects are better in the northern and central counties than in the southwest. The Wisconsin crop is slightly above average, but alightly below last year. The McIntosh variety has poorer prospects than others. The Missouri crop is indicated only about one-half of last year's large production. In Arkansas, conditions are very spotted with production indicated about two-thirds of last year. Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansas, and Minnesota have prospects below last year and average.

For the Western area, about an average crop is indicated, but it is 17 percent below the large 1947 production. The Washington crop is above average but 14 percent below last year. Red Delicious, Standard Delicious, Rome Beauty and Jonathan, have prospects for smaller crops than last year, chiefly because of an uneven set of fruit caused by poor pollination weather. The indicated Winesap crop is about the same as last year. In the Hood River Valley of Oregon, production should be about equal to last year with the late varieties of Newtown and Delicious showing little change. Winter Banana and Ortley will probably have smaller crops than last year. Malheur and Jackson counties have large crops, but Umatilla County and the Willamette Valley counties expect smaller crops than last year. The California production is one-third smaller than the large 1947 crop, mainly because of a short crop of Gravensteins. The first mature Gravensteins are expected to be harvested during the last week of July. The Colorado crop is somewhat below last year and average. In Delta county, the principal carlot shipping area, twig blight last year reduced the amount of fruiting wood. Montezuma County in the southwest has a good crop , but production is light in Larimer and Freemont counties. In Idaho, production is indicated at only four-fifths of last year, frost and poor pollinizing weather affecting the early blooming Jonathan and Delicious varieties. New Mexico and Utah have indicated productions above last year and average.

PEACHES: The Nation's peach crop is estimated at 70,384,000 bushels, compared with 82,603,000 bushels in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 66,725,000 bushels. The record-large crop was 86,643,000 bushels in 1946.

For the 10 Southern States, production is estimated at 14,285,000 bushels, about two-thirds of the record-large 1947 crop and about a fifth below average. The Georgia crop is only a little more than half of last year and is especially short in the central and northern counties. The Hiley crop has moved and Elbertas are now moving in volume. The South Carolina crop is only half of last year's record-large crop. Volume movement of Elbertas is expected from the Sandhills the last half of July. The North Carolina crop is indicated at less than two-thirds of last year and about four-fifths of average. Volume movement is expected the last half of July. The Arkansas crop is slightly larger than last year and average. Production varies from about half a crop in the Nashville-Highland area to one of the largest and highest quality crops of record in the Clarksville-Lamar area. The Crowley Ridge section also has a large crop. Peak movement is expected the last two weeks of July, about a week later than usual.

For the Mid-Atlantic area (Va., W. Va., Pa., N. J., Del., Md.), production is about the same as last year and average. New Jersey and Virginia have smaller crops than last year and the other States larger. More peaches have dropped than usual in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Volume harvests from this area should occur the last three weeks of August with the early sections harvesting some Elbertas the first few days of August and late sections the first few days of September.

For the Middle West area, production is about average, but only about three-fourths of the large 1947 crop. Ohio and Indiana have above-average productions, but below last year. Harvest of early varieties in southern counties should start in early August. Main movement in northern Ohio will be during the last week of August and the first week of September. The Michigan crop was reduced

by winter injury, and production is estimated 13 percent below last year, but about a tenth above average. Illinois has a near-average crop, but less than two-thirds of the very large 1947 production. The southern area, Union-Massac counties, has a good crop that is sizing well. Harvest of Elbertas will start there the last of July and should be in volume August 5 to 10. The Centralia area has about a third of a crop; harvest probably will start about August 10 with peak shipments August 15 to 20. The Missouri crop is about average, but only half of last year. The bulk of this year's crop is in the southeastern counties. Tennessee and Kentucky have small crops of about two-fifths and two-thirds, respectively, of last year.

The Western States with 39,937,000 bushels have practically as large a crop as in 1947. The Western States have 57 percent of the Nation's production this year in comparison with 49 last year. California, with 34,002,000 bushels, has 48 percent of the country's peach crop this year. Last year, California had 40 percent. California clingstones are placed at 22,668,000 bushels this year and 21,377,000 last year. Freestones at 11,334,000 bushels for 1948 compare with 11,959,000 bushels in 1947. The Washington crop was reduced by frost and poor pollination, and while still above average, is only three-fourths of the record-large 1947 crop. Earliest carlot shipments are expected about August 1. The Colorado crop is 6 percent above average, but 9 percent below last year. The crop varies greatly by areas from last year. Delta County, with about a fifth of the trees in the State, has a very short crop, possibly not over 6 percent of a full crop owing to last winter's extremely low temperatures. Mesa County, with nearly four-fifths of the trees has a large crop in prospect. The early movement this year, beginning about August 20, will be very heavy and much heavier than last year. The Idaho, Utah and Oregon crops are below last year, but above average.

PEARS: United States pear production is estimated at 26,354,000 bushels--25 percent below last year's record crop and 13 percent below average. The Western States, which usually produce over three-fourths of the Nation's total, have prospects for a crop 7 percent below average. Indicated production in Washington, Oregon and California totals 20,907,000 bushels, compared with 28,405,000 bushels last year and the average of 22,408,000 bushels. Bartletts for these three States total 14,738,000 bushels--28 percent less than last year and 11 percent below average. Fall and winter pears total 6,169,000 bushels--22 percent below last year but 6 percent above average. The crop is below average in all of the Eastern and Central regions. The harvesting season for pears is indicated to be about a week to ten days late in the West, but about usual in the East.

The California Bartlett crop is estimated at 8,751,000 bushels--29 percent smaller than last year's record large crop and 9 percent below average. Other varieties at 1,292,000 bushels are 37 percent below last year's record high and 6 percent below average. Bartletts are later than usual and active movement is not expected until late July. Harvest of Hardys should become active about the second week in August, but harvest of later varieties is not expected to be active before the second week in September.

Washington Bartlett production is placed at 4,312,000 bushels--30 percent smaller than last year's crop and 16 percent below average. Other varieties are estimated at 1,925,000 bushels, slightly above average, but 10 percent below last season. Bartletts in both the Yakima and Wenatchee districts were severely damaged

by low temperatures in late April, and the crop set poorly because of wet weather during the pollination period. Bartletts developed rapidly during June, but suffered further losses from a severe spread of fire blight. Damage was particularly heavy in the Yakima district to both fruit and trees. Although late pear varieties were less affected by the poor pollinating weather, the set of D'Anjous and Winter Nellis in the Yakima Valley is not as heavy as indicated a month ago. Other sections of the State are expected to produce a crop of fall and winter pears about equal to that of last season, mainly D'Anjou variety. Harvest of Bartletts should be under way about August 1 and should be active the second week in August, about 10 days later than usual. The season is late for other pears, also, with harvest not expected to begin before mid-August, becoming active the first week of September.

Oregon Bartletts, at 1,675,000 bushels, are 15 percent below last season and 6 percent below average. Other varieties at 2,952,000 bushels are 21 percent below last season, but 16 percent above average. Bartlett prospects are not as favorable as a month ago. The crop in the Rogue River Valley is indicated to be about as large as last season, although hail damage during June was quite serious in some orchards. There was no hail damage in the Hood River Valley, but the crop is definitely short of 1947, with indications that it will be only about two-thirds as large. The crop is light in Douglas County and in the Willamette Valley. Fall and winter pears in the Medford district were severely damaged by hail storms the third week of June. Harvest of Bartletts in the Hood River and Rogue River Valleys should start about mid-August, becoming active a week later.

New York pears are estimated at 534,000 bushels. The 1947 crop totaled 960,000 bushels and the 1937-46 average 946,000 bushels. Pears set light over the State with near failures reported in many orchards. Seckels and Kieffers, with only light prospects, are better than the earlier varieties.

Michigan pears at 350,000 bushels are only about half as heavy as in 1947 and little more than one-third of average. Bartletts are indicated to be practically a failure. Kieffers are a very light crop. Harvest is expected to start the second week in August and become active a week later.

GRAPES: The U.S. grape crop is estimated at 3,008,900 tons -- 2 percent less than last season but 11 percent above the 1937-46 average.

In California, total production is indicated to be 2,819,000 tons -- 2 percent less than in 1947 but 13 percent above average. Wine grape varieties are estimated at 602,000 tons compared with 617,000 tons last season; table grapes 621,000 tons compared with 620,000 tons in 1947; and raisin grapes 1,596,000 tons compared with the record high crop of 1,775,000 tons in 1947. The season to date has been favorable for the development of California grapes. The bearing acreages of all three classes of grapes show an increase over last year. Thompson Seedless grapes from the Desert Valleys began moving to fresh markets about June 20 and should finish about the third week in July about the same time shipments from the Central Valley start.

In Washington, a record large production is indicated -- 3 percent larger than the previous record crop of last season. Grapes developed later than other fruit crops and were not damaged by frost and wet weather as other Washington fruits were. The bloom was extremely late this year particularly in western

Washington where vines had not yet developed blossoms on July 1. For the four principal northeastern States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich.) production is estimated at 123,100 tons -- about average but 9 percent smaller than in 1947. Many vineyards in these States were damaged by low winter temperatures and late spring frosts. In Arkansas, vineyards have received exceptionally good care and present moisture supplies are adequate. Production is indicated at 6 percent below last year but 38 percent above average.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 72,700 tons, compared with 78,000 in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 79,390 tons. California production is estimated at 69,000 tons. Harvest in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys was about completed by July 1. Most orchards produced light crops but fruit sizes were excellent. The main volume for the rest of the season will come from the foothill counties. The Michigan crop, estimated at 3,700 tons, is below average because of cool rainy weather during blossoming.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 195,000 tons, 3 percent below last season and 5 percent below average.

Production of prunes for all purposes in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is estimated at 87,600 tons (fresh basis), compared with 94,500 tons in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 128,750 tons. This is the smallest crop for this area since 1940. In eastern Washington and Oregon, where prunes are primarily for fresh market shipments, prospects are somewhat more favorable than on June 1. Total production is estimated to be above average but slightly below that of last season. In eastern Oregon early varieties are light but Italians, the main crop, are indicated to be at least as heavy as last season. The first shipments of Italians for fresh market are expected to move around August 23, three weeks later than last year. In the western areas of these States prospects declined during June. The fruit set is very irregular with failures or near failures reported for many orchards. Estimated production is below average but larger than last year's short crop. In western Oregon, harvest for canning and freezing is not expected to start before the second week in September. Estimated production in Idaho is 37 percent smaller than last year's record large crop but 20 percent above average.

CHERRIES: All cherries in the 12 commercial States are estimated at 194,220 tons--80,760 tons of sweet varieties and 113,460 tons of sour varieties. Sweets last season totaled 79,270 tons and averaged 86,670 tons for the 10 years 1937-46. Sour cherries last season totaled 93,870 tons and averaged 85,562 tons.

The Washington crop of sweet cherries is estimated at 24,500 tons, compared with 25,600 tons last year and 25,178 tons average. Weather during June was mostly favorable with ample moisture. Cherries sized well. Picking started on June 15 with most of the early harvest going to briners. First carlots began rolling on June 18, which is three weeks later than last year. Many cherries that ripened early were cracked or split by rains. However, clear weather has prevailed in most sections since June 12 and cherries are in much better condition than in the past two seasons. Picking is well along in the lower valleys, but is just getting started in the upper Natches Valley of Yakima and at the higher elevations in the Wenatchee-Okanogan area.

Oregon sweet cherries were estimated on July 1 at 18,800 tons, compared with 10,800 tons last and 20,767 tons average. Rains on July 6 and 7 damaged Oregon cherries, but the extent of loss is still uncertain.

The heaviest loss probably is in the Hood River Valley where harvest was just started. The Dalles crop was about two-thirds harvested. The remaining Royal Anns in the Dalles probably were not seriously hurt, but there has been some loss to black varieties. There probably was no serious damage in western Oregon where the crop is relatively light. Harvest started in the Milton-Freewater district on June 17, but as a result of damage from rains on June 20 and 21, more of the crop has been brined than originally intended. Harvest was started in the Dalles on June 21 for brining and on June 28 for canning.

The California sweet cherry crop is estimated at 22,300 tons--9,300 tons Royal Anns and 13,000 tons of other varieties. Last year, production totaled 28,000 tons--11,700 tons of Royal Anns and 16,300 tons of other varieties. Harvest is about completed.

Harvest of sweet cherries in the eastern and midwestern areas was underway in volume by July 1. Production is estimated above average in New York and Michigan, but below average in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Sour cherry production is higher than last year and higher than average in most important areas. The season is earlier than last year in the East and Midwest, but later in the West. The New York crop is estimated at 19,500 tons--37 percent above last year and 13 percent above average. Fruit is generally clean and of good size. Pennsylvania production is placed at 5,800 tons--26 percent above last year and 2 percent above average. Harvest was under way about July 1 and will continue over a larger period than usual because of uneven ripening.

Ohio production is estimated at 2,030 tons compared with 2,120 tons last year and an average of 2,770 tons. The main movement to market will take place during the week beginning July 4. Michigan sour cherries are estimated at 55,000 tons -- 11 percent above the 1947 crop and 58 percent above average. Harvest of Early Richmonds has started in the southwest. Harvest of Montmorencies in the west-central section of the State is expected to start about July 15. The northwest section still expects a near-record crop. Harvest is expected to start about mid-July and be active by a week later. Wisconsin cherry prospects continue excellent and a crop of 18,000 tons is forecast. This is twice last year's crop and 65 percent above average. Harvest is expected to begin on Richmonds about July 15 and on Montmorencies about July 20.

The Colorado crop is estimated at 4,620 tons--17 percent above 1947 and 36 percent above average. Larimer County, the most important area, has sustained some hail damage. Early Richmonds are being harvested and volume movement should be under way by July 12. Utah production is placed at 3,600 tons, compared with 3,200 tons last year and 2,244 tons average. Harvest has started and should be active by mid-July.

CITRUS: Prospects for the 1948-49 citrus crops (1948 bloom) varied considerably by States on July 1 but were good as a whole. The highest condition was reported in California and the lowest in Texas. The reported condition of oranges averaged 76 percent compared with 71 percent on July 1, 1947 and the 10-year July 1 average of 74 percent. Grapefruit condition averaged only 59 percent on July 1 compared with 69 percent a year earlier and the 10-year average of 64 percent. Florida rainfall was deficient during June but most areas of the State had good rains around the first of July. Condition of Texas citrus continued to decline during most of June because of continued dry weather and shortage of irrigation water. However, heavy rains over the lower part of the Rio Grande water shed the latter part of June and early July replenished moisture supplies.

Arizona continues to be critically short of moisture. July 1 prospects for California new crop citrus are favorable. Mositure supplies have continued adequate since the winter drought was broken by March rains.

Total orange production from the 1947-48 crops (1947 bloom) is estimated at 111.7 million boxes--2 percent less than the 1946-47 crop but 34 percent above average. Nearly all oranges were harvested by July 1 except California Valencias, which are estimated at 27.5 million boxes. Of these about 8 million had moved to July 1, leaving about 19.5 million boxes of oranges available for market during the summer and early fall. Last year on July 1, about 24½ million boxes were still available for market.

The 1947-48 grapefruit crop is estimated at 62.9 million boxes--6 percent above the 1946-47 crop and 41 percent above average. About 2 million boxes of California summer grapefruit were still available for harvest on July 1 and some quantities in other States--probably less than a million boxes altogether. Although economic abandonment for 1947-48 has not been finally determined, it appears that about a tenth of the crop will have been left unharvested or dumped because of economic conditions.

California lemons for 1947-48 are estimated at 12.7 million boxes--8 percent less than the 1946-47 crop of 13.8 million boxes but 4 percent above average. Although the crop is smaller than last season, carryover stocks were larger than last season and utilization to July 1 was less. Therefore, lemons available for market after July 1 are almost as plentiful as in 1947.

Texas lemon production for 1947 is estimated at 150,000 boxes of 1-2/5 bushels or about 80 pounds per box. Utilization totaled 125,000 boxes, leaving about 25,000 boxes abandoned. There were 22,000 boxes processed into juice. This is the first estimate of Texas lemons by the Crop Reporting Board. Prospects for the 1948 crop are only fair. The harvest season usually starts in July and in some years as early as June but this year there will be practically no lemons available before August and only a light movement until December.

APRICOTS: The 1948 production of apricots in the three important producing States (California, Washington, Utah) is estimated at 267,800 tons, compared with 197,500 tons in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 239,685 tons.

California production is now estimated at 238,000 tons--44 percent above last year's short crop and 10 percent above average. Apricots harvested to date averaged smaller sizes than expected a month ago. Shipment of fresh fruit from the Winters area was about completed by July 1 and movement from the Brentwood area was getting under way. Harvest of apricots for canning and drying had not begun. Apricots in the important Santa Clara Valley are developing favorably. The Washington crop is a fourth below last year, but nearly a fifth above average. Trees are carrying a light fruit set because of rains during the pollinating period. Prospects are generally more favorable for the Moorpark variety which usually moves to fresh market. A considerable tonnage of Tiltons and Blenheims, which normally go to processors, is expected to move to fresh market with processors taking only a small percentage of the crop. The season is somewhat later than usual with harvest expected to reach a peak the third week in July. Utah production is indicated above last year and average.

FIGS AND OLIVES: A relatively good California fig crop is in prospect. The first crop of Black Missions is reported as heavy. It is too early to determine the fruit set of the second crop Blacks or the other main crop of the commercial varieties.

A good crop of California olives is in prospect.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS and FILBERTS: Walnut production in California and Oregon is estimate at 70,000 tons, 8 percent larger than in 1947 and 9 percent above average. California production is placed at 61,000 tons compared with 59,000 tons in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 58,370 tons. The crop has made good development to date, except in some northern areas where the season is considerably later than usual. The Oregon crop is estimated at 9,000 tons, the largest of record, compared with last year's light crop of 5,600 tons. Most orchards carry a heavy nut set but the season is late.

The California almond crop is estimated at 29,600 tons, slightly larger than in 1947 and 44 percent above the 1937-46 average. The crop is irregular due to the effects of frosts at blossom time.

Estimated production of Oregon and Washington filberts is placed at 6,480 tons, 26 percent smaller than the record large crop of 1947 but 31 percent above average. The season is unusually late.

CRANBERRIES: Conditions to date have been generally favorable. There has been little frost damage and apparently no more than usual damage from insects or diseases. From early reports, it appears likely the crop will be average or better.

POTATOES: A potato crop of 391,833,000 bushels is indicated by harvestings to date and July 1 condition of the growing crop. This prospective crop is 2 percent above the 1947 production of 384,407,000 bushels, but slightly below the 1937-46 average of 392,143,000 bushels. Acreage planted in 1948 is placed at 2,138,000 acres, compared with last year's plantings of 2,147,000 acres and the average of 2,897,000 acres. The estimated 2,109,000 acres for harvest are practically the same as the 2,112,000 acres harvested last year, but only three-fourths the 1937-46 average. The indicated yield per acre of 185.8 bushels is one-half bushel below the record yield harvested in 1946. A yield of 182 bushels was harvested last year and the 1937-46 average is 139 bushels.

Indicated production of 271,922,000 bushels for the 18 surplus late States is slightly above the 1947 crop of 266,176,000 bushels and the 1937-46 average of 269,982,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest in these States is placed at 1,336,000 acres. This acreage is slightly above the 1,329,000 acres harvested last year, but only three-fourths of average. Compared with last year, the increased acreage for harvest in the Western States was almost offset by a further reduction in the Central States. The 203-bushel yield indicated for the surplus late States is slightly above the 1947 yield. Higher yields per acre than last year are indicated for upstate New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho and California.

In Aroostook County, Maine, most of the crop was planted during the first half of June -- a little later than usual but not as late as in 1947. Fertilizer was used generously in this area and recent rains have been favorable for plant

growth. General digging of the Long Island crop is expected about mid-July. Frequent rains have caused some leaching of fertilizer, particularly on rolling ground. Conditions in Pennsylvania were almost ideal for plant growth and July 1 condition indicates a record yield.

In the 5 Central States, growers failed to plant all of the acreage indicated by their intentions-to-plant reports. Estimated acreage for harvest is 7 percent below the 1947 acreage and only about three-fifths of average. The acreage in each of these States, except North Dakota, is smaller than last year. The moisture supply has generally been favorable and yield prospects are excellent in these States. Growers in Michigan planted potatoes a little earlier than usual. Last year's late plantings were caught by frost that reduced yields and lowered quality last year. In the central counties of Minnesota, especially the sandland counties, recent rains should assure good yields.

In most of the Western States, potato acreage has been increased this year following relatively high prices for the 1947 storage crop. There has been some shift from sugar beets to potatoes, especially in Idaho where the potato acreage was reduced to a low level last year. About half the increase in acreage indicated for the Western States is in Idaho where the acreage for harvest is 15 percent above last year. Planting of the late crop in that State was a little slow getting started. However, except in some of the higher elevations, stands are regular and the crop has made satisfactory development. Harvest of the early crop in Idaho is expected to start during the week of July 12. Growers in Nebraska are maintaining the 1947 acreage as increased acreage in the northwestern part of the State offsets reductions in other areas. In most areas of Colorado the crop is making good development. The early crop is very promising with fields in full bloom. Potatoes in Washington made excellent development during June. The main crop of early white Rose potatoes will be harvested between July 15 and September 1. Potatoes in central and southern Oregon were planted late but growing conditions were excellent throughout June. An exceptionally good crop of early potatoes is in prospect in Malheur County, Oregon. The late crop in California is expected to produce a record-high yield.

For the 11-other late States (New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and New Mexico), prospective production is placed at 22,811,000 bushels, 9 percent below 1947 and about two-thirds of average. Acreage for harvest in this group of States is slightly lower than the 1947 acreage but only a little more than one-half of average. In the five New England States, planting was started under favorable conditions in early May, but was interrupted by frequent rains. In other States of this group, except New Mexico, the crop was planted at about the usual time and cool weather has favored development.

For the 8 intermediate States, prospective production is estimated at 32,853,000 bushels, compared with 33,427,000 bushels harvested in 1947 and the 1937-46 average of 32,682,000 bushels. Acreage for harvest was reduced in each of these States except in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri where the 1947 acreage was maintained. Above-average yields are indicated for each of these States except Kentucky. However, only in Virginia, Missouri and Kansas are yields expected to exceed those of 1947. Planting of the New Jersey crop extended over a longer period than usual as excessive rains delayed this operation. The record yield indicated for Virginia reflects the exceptional yields being harvested on the

Eastern Shore. It has been too dry for potatoes in Kentucky. Recent rains were very beneficial to the early crop in Missouri and Kansas. In Arizona, very good yields have been realized and most of the commercial crop should be marketed by mid-July.

Estimated production of 64,247,000 bushels for the 12 early States is 7 percent above the 1947 crop and 16 percent above average. The California crop this year accounts for almost one-half the production in these States, compared with 44 percent last year and 29 percent during the 1937-46 period. Movement of the California crop started slowly and yields from first diggings were disappointing. However, the season's yield from the greatly expanded acreage is expected to be only slightly lower than the 1946 and 1947 yields. In the South, planting of the early crop was generally delayed by the late spring, but above-average yields are expected in all States except South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Oklahoma.

SWEETPOTATOES: A prospective sweetpotato crop of 49,916,000 bushels is indicated by the July 1 condition reports of the crop. The prospective crop is smaller than any crop harvested since 1924. It is 13 percent below the 57,178,000 bushels harvested in 1947 and only about three-fourths the 1937-46 average of 64,866,000 bushels. The 541,000 acres indicated for harvest in 1948 is the smallest since the turn of the century. It is 11 percent less than the acreage harvested in 1947 and 26 percent below the 1937-46 average. The prospective yield of 92 bushels per acre is slightly lower than the 93.5-bushels harvested in 1947, but about 3 bushels above average.

The reduction in acreage this year is a continuation of the downward trend which started from the record high of over a million acres in 1932, and which was interrupted in only a few of the war and postwar years. Reductions are indicated for all the principal producing States, and no State shows an increase from the 1947 acreage. The important South Central States show a reduction of 13 percent from last year and 29 percent below average, with only Oklahoma maintaining the 1947 acreage. In this group of States, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas have the smallest acreages since 1900 and Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana the smallest since 1930 or earlier. For the South Atlantic States, an acreage 11 percent below 1947 and 23 percent below average is indicated, with only Delaware maintaining the 1947 level. Georgia has the smallest acreage since the middle 1880's, North Carolina the smallest since 1924, and South Carolina the smallest since 1928.

June was too dry for optimum development of sweetpotatoes in the principal producing area extending from South Carolina to Texas. However, recent rains in certain of these States should be beneficial. In the North Central States, where only a small acreage is grown, additional moisture is needed but development to date has been satisfactory. In New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland it was too wet in June. The high temperatures and sunny days of the first week in July should benefit the crop. The commercial acreage on the Eastern Shore of Virginia was transplanted at about the usual time and exceptionally good yields are indicated. Planting of the California crop has just been completed.

Except for a few sweetpotatoes dug for local consumption, harvest prior to July 1 was limited to the small commercial acreage in south and central Florida and in Baldwin County, Alabama.

SUGAR BEETS: The 1948 planted acreage of sugar beets is estimated at 816,000 acres, compared with 968,000 acres planted last year and the average of 854,000 acres. Decreases from 1947 are indicated in all major producing States except California, which shows an increase of 15 percent. The California increase is largely accounted for by the larger acreage of beets planted last fall for harvest this year.

A total of 758,000 acres is expected to be harvested this year, compared with 881,000 acres in 1947. This would indicate the lowest abandonment since 1941. Lower than usual abandonment is in prospect except in the Great Lakes Area and in Colorado.

Weather conditions have been only fair this season. Prolonged dry weather during the planting season seriously interrupted plantings. This dry period was followed by heavy June rains, which retarded cultivation and caused many weedy fields. Considerable hail damage has also been reported from some North-Central and Northwestern areas. Thinning operations are now progressing satisfactorily.

The indicated national average yield of 13.5 tons per acre gives a prospective production of 10,256,000 tons. This compares with 12,504,000 tons harvested last year and the average of 9,771,000 tons.

SUGARCANE ACREAGES: The acreage of sugarcane for sirup is estimated at 97,000 acres, the lowest of record (1909 to date). This year's total compares with 112,000 acres in 1947 and the average of 124,000 acres. The sharpest decline occurred in Louisiana where a considerable part of last year's production is still on hand. Final utilization of sugarcane acreages in Louisiana and Florida will be determined by the relative prices of sugar and sirup. Weather has been generally favorable for sugarcane this season.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 322,900 acres, compared with 321,100 acres in 1947 and the 10-year average of 297,400 acres. All of the indicated increase took place in Florida where total acreage is estimated at 37,900 acres, compared with 36,100 acres last year. The Louisiana acreage, which normally accounts for about 90 percent of the Nation's total, is unchanged from the 1947 level.

July 1 conditions indicate a prospective cane production for sugar and seed of 6,201,000 tons, compared with 5,437,000 tons last year. In Florida, where the crop is grown under water control, about normal yields are expected. In Louisiana, prolonged dry weather during June retarded growth but permitted cultivation. Yields there are now expected to be somewhat below average.

SORGO SIRUP ACREAGES: Reported intentions of growers as of July 1 indicate that 123,000 acres of sorghum will be harvested for sirup in 1948. This is 24 percent below last year and compares with the average of 191,000 acres. The indicated 1948 acreage is the lowest of record (1919 to date).

The sharpest decline in acreage from last year was in the South-Central States. Weather conditions were generally favorable during the planting season.

HOPS: Hop production for Washington, Oregon and California is estimated at 48,553,000 pounds -- 3 percent below last year, but 12 percent above average. Acreage for harvest for the 3 States totals 40,000 acres, slightly above 1947 and 14 percent above average. Yields are indicated to be below average in each of the 3 States.

Washington production is placed at 22,008,000 pounds -- 8 percent above last year and 58 percent above average. Acreage at 13,100 acres is 12 percent above 1947 and 71 percent above average. Hop vines made excellent progress during June and the older yards have prospects of yields equal to last season.

Oregon production is estimated at 15,045,000 pounds -- 7 percent less than last year and 16 percent below average. Acreage at 17,700 acres is 7 percent less than last year and 9 percent below average. Early season weather conditions retarded plant development and the crop is several weeks behind last season. Rains and cold weather during late spring resulted in serious mildew damage. Weather conditions during June were excellent for plant growth and checked the spread of mildew.

California production, placed at 11,500,000 pounds, is 15 percent less than last year, but about average. The 9,200 acres are slightly above last season and 19 percent above average. Hops were severely damaged by down mildew during the early stages of growth. Recent warm, dry weather helped check the mildew, especially in the Sacramento Valley yards. The indicated per acre yield of 1,250 pounds is the smallest since 1936.

MUNG BEANS: The 1948 planted acreage of mung beans in Oklahoma is estimated at 55,000 acres, compared with 65,000 acres planted last year. Final plantings depend on weather conditions during July and early August because a large part of the acreage is usually planted on wheat stubble. However, present conditions for seed bed preparation are good in the State since rains have occurred over the main producing area. Abandonment and diversion of planted acreage to uses other than for harvest as beans is usually large because the crop is subject to many hazards during the growing and harvesting period. Present indications of acreage abandonment point to about 24 percent. This is considerably below last year, but if present indications materialize the acreage harvested would be about the same as last year. Estimated yield per acre and total production will be reported in December. Small quantities of mung beans are produced in other States near and adjacent to Oklahoma, but estimates for these States are not available.

HEMP: Hemp planted for fiber in Wisconsin this year is estimated at 4,200 acres. This is 1,000 acres less than planted in 1947 and 600 acres less than the 1946 planted acreage. Of the total acreage planted in 1948, it is expected that approximately 4,000 acres will be harvested, compared with 4,900 acres in 1947.

The acreage of hemp planted for seed in Kentucky is reported at 400 acres, 200 acres below the 1947 acreage in that State.

HAY: Reports received in June and early July from farmers indicate 95 million tons of hay will be harvested from less than 74 million acres in the United States in 1948. A crop of this size would be the smallest since 1939 and 2½ million tons smaller than the 10-year average. Last year's crop was 102½ million tons, cut from more than 75 million acres. Even though the prospective 1948 crop is relatively small, compared with those of recent years, the supply (including carryover) considered in relation to the probable number of livestock to be fed appears to be sufficient for ordinary needs. However, there may be some localities where shortages-particularly of desired kinds and quality-may develop.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

The acreage of crops being used for hay in 1948 is less than last year in most of the Corn Belt and Cotton Belt States, and also in some of the far Western States, especially those along the Mexican border. Hay acreages as large or larger than last year are indicated in most of the Atlantic Coast States, except New York, and in most of the Northwestern States, except North Dakota and Wyoming. For the most part, these changes in hay acreage seem to be in the direction of adjustment by individual farmers to their needs or to the opportunity for selling hay. However, in Iowa and parts of adjacent States some clover and clover mixtures have been plowed up because of more than usual winter damage. In a few States, dry weather hampered seeding of alfalfa for cutting in 1948. In California, some alfalfa land is being used for cotton and flax.

With the extent of wild hay harvest still somewhat uncertain, it seems likely that production of this kind may be more than 12 million tons. Prospective production of alfalfa hay is 32 million tons; clover-timothy, nearly 29 million; and lespedeza 6 million tons. The total of these four major kinds is more than 79 million tons, leaving about 15 million of the prospective total of 95 million tons of all kinds to come from soybeans, peanuts, sudan, small grains, Johnson grass, old meadows and other kinds, some of which are of considerable local importance.

The wild hay acreage expected to be cut this year is 14,833,000 acres, an increase of 233,000 acres over that cut in 1947. With indicated yield per acre a little below average, a wild hay crop of 12,363,000 tons seems a reasonable expectation this year.

Alfalfa acreage for hay in 1948 is as large or larger than a year ago in most States west of the Mississippi River except Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and the three Pacific Coast States. This year's acreage is less than last year in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois where in 1947 it was difficult to get spring plowing done and some stands were held in hay a year longer than usual. In most other Eastern States, the 1948 alfalfa hay acreage is as large or larger than a year ago. Dry weather in the Corn Belt restricted growth of alfalfa hay for a time, but the yield for the United States is expected to be about average with a total production of 32,325,000 tons from 14,957,000 acres this year.

Clover-timothy hay in 1948 is indicated to be 22,356,000 acres, which would be 4.5 percent less than a year ago. Part of the reduction comes from plowing up old fields, which would have been broken up a year ago but for the wet spring, and some from turning winter damaged stands to other crops -- especially in Iowa and parts of adjacent States. Clover-timothy hay yields are below average this year, and production will probably be about 28,721,000 tons, compared with 32,569,000 tons harvested last year.

PASTURES: On July 1 this year, green feed in farm pastures was not so uniformly excellent as a year ago, but for the country as a whole averaged nearly as good as usual for the date. The condition of pastures on July 1 was 82 percent of normal compared with 91 percent in 1942 and 1947, the best for recent years, and the 10-year average of 85 percent. Pastures were closely grazed in many central, southern, and southwestern areas where dry weather during much of June held back growth of grass and other pasture crops. However, rains late in the month replenished soil moisture supplies in most of the critical areas, and prospects for summer grazing appear excellent.

In the Atlantic Seaboard States from Virginia northward, pastures were furnishing livestock unusually good feed, with July 1 condition uniformly above 90 percent of normal and from 5 to 14 points above the 10-year average for the date. Only in Virginia, however, was pasture condition in this territory greatly better than a year ago. In Ohio and Michigan, pastures were furnishing about average feed, but in the other western Great Lake States, pasture condition was sharply below either last year or average. In northern Wisconsin and east central Minnesota, pastures had suffered extensive damage from dry weather, and for the States as a whole on July 1 condition was the lowest since the drouth years of the mid 1930s. Showers in late June and early July have been beneficial, but more rain will be needed to assure full recovery.

In Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, dry weather in the first three weeks of June resulted in close cropping of pastures, but recent rains appear to have alleviated the drought conditions and new growth is well underway. In Kentucky and Tennessee, an extended drought brought pasture condition down to about 25 points below a year ago and 15 points below the 10-year average for July 1, dry weather continued in the first week of July. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, pasture condition was likewise sharply below a year ago, but recent rains appear to have afforded some relief.

In the Plains States, from North Dakota southward to Oklahoma, pasture feed was somewhat less abundant than the lush growth of a year ago, but condition was rather generally above the 10-year average for July 1. In Texas, dry weather in the first three weeks of June reduced pastures to the lowest July 1 condition since 1934 and feed was short over a large part of the State. Late June and early July rains, however, replenished moisture supplies in all except the Trans-Pecos area. In some areas of Wyoming pasture and range feed was also short on July 1. However, renewed soil moisture supplies over most of the Plains area from Texas to Montana have practically assured good growth of summer pasture and range feed.

In Washington and Oregon, where rainfall in recent weeks has been abundant, pasture and range feed was unusually lush, with July 1 pasture condition in both States the best in more than 20 years. In Idaho and in Utah, pastures and ranges were furnishing good to excellent feed on July 1, and in New Mexico condition averaged the best since 1941. In Nevada, recent rains were beneficial but more was needed, and in southern Arizona feed was short due to prolonged dry weather though pasture condition for the State was considerably better than in either of the past two years. In northern California, pastures and ranges were good to excellent, but in the south central portion of the State they were only fair and in southern areas very poor.

MILK PRODUCTION: Monthly milk production on farms in the United States reached its seasonal peak in June, with production for the month estimated at 12.3 billion pounds. This was 4 percent below a year ago and the smallest output for June since 1941. With dry weather in many central and southern areas in the first three weeks of June reducing the feed available from pastures, milk production per cow dropped below last year's record level. Mid-year reports from farmers indicate a continuation of the downtrend in numbers of milk cows on farms.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, June milk production this year was equivalent to a 117 billion pound annual rate. On a per capita basis, milk production during June, averaged 3.80 pounds per person, the lowest for the month in 19 years of record, except for the drought year 1934. Production of milk in the first six months of 1948 totaled 60 billion pounds, about 2⅓ billion pounds les than in the first half of 1947.

Milk production per cow in crop correspondents' herds dropped seasonally from June 1 to July 1, and on the latter data was 1 percent below a year ago but otherwise the highest for July 1 in 24 years of record. Production per cow on July 1 averaged 19.15 pounds this year compared with 19.35 pounds a year ago and 1937-46 average of 17.5 pounds for the date. Regionally, milk per cow in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and South Central groups of States was about 3 percent below last year's July 1 level, and in the East North Central it was down about 1 percent, but in the South Atlantic and Western groups it was about 3 percent higher. In comparison with the 10-year average for July 1, milk production per cow in all regions was up this year, with the Northeastern and South Central regions 5 or 6 percent higher, the North Central and Western regions about 10 percent higher, and the South Atlantic region up 14 percent. Milk production per cow this July equaled or exceeded the high record for the date in a number of individual States including Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Washington, Oregon, and California, and was second only to last year's high in a number of important eastern and midwestern dairy States.

The percentage of milk cows in production reached its July 1 seasonal peak a little below last year's level. In crop reporters' herds, 77.2 percent of milk cows were reported being milked on July 1, an appreciably higher percentage than in the late war years, but not greatly different from the 10-year average for the date. In the North Atlantic States, the percentage milked turned down a month earlier than usual this year with a smaller percentage of the cows reported milked on July 1 than on June 1. In the West North Central, South Atlantic, and Western regions, the percentage milked showed somewhat less than the usual seasonal rise during June.

Among the 22 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available, June milk production in Virginia was record high. In New Jersey, Missouri, and North Carolina, production was lower than in June 1947, but higher than for any other year of record. In California, June production was lower than in either of the past two years, while in Pennsylvania it exceeded any years except 1945 and 1947. In Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, June milk production in 1948 was lower than in any of the three preceding years, but higher than in years prior to 1945. In South Carolina, Tennessee, and Utah, production on farms was higher than the June 10-year average, but lower than in 1947 and several other recent years. On the other hand, in many of the States in the central part of the country, June milk production this year was at a comparatively low level. In North Dakota, Kansas, and Montana, June production was the lowest on record for the month, while in Oklahoma it was the second lowest. In Minnesota, Iowa, and Oregon, June milk production was the lowest sine the mid-1930's and in Illinois and Washington the lowest in 8 or 9 years. Estimates for individual States are shown in the table on the next page.

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Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	June average 1937-46	June 1947	May 1948	June 1948	State	June average 1937-46	June 1947	May 1948	June 1948
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	89	103	103	100	N.C.	129	145	144	144
Pa.	475	540	544	521	S.C.	53	56	55	54
Ind.	342	383	361	369	Tenn.	204	238	228	221
Ill.	546	585	542	533	Okla.	274	248	252	240
Mich.	545	605	567	577	Mont.	81	73	67	71
Wis.	1,592	1,790	1,772	1,781	Idaho	133	131	138	134
Minn.	944	937	874	869	Utah	61	68	65	67
Iowa	724	751	679	670	Wash.	221	215	221	214
Mo.	384	451	448	447	Oreg.	157	152	145	145
N.Dak.	272	258	208	240	Calif.	475	566	576	546
Kans.	314	318	305	282	Other States	3,853	4,041	3,362	3,884
Va.	154	187	186	200	U.S.	12,002	12,821	11,842	12,309

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks in the United States laid 5,019,000,000 eggs in June, the smallest June production since 1942. This is 3 percent less than in June last year, but 10 percent above the 1937-46 average. Egg production was below that of last year in all parts of the country, except the North Atlantic and Western States. It was the same as last year in the North Atlantic, but up 2 percent in the West. Aggregate egg production for the first half of this year was 32,469,000,000 eggs, 2 percent less than for this period last year, but 13 percent above the 10-year average.

Egg production per layer during June was 13.1 eggs, a record high for the month. This rate compares with 16.0 last year and an average of 15.0 eggs. The rate of lay was at record levels in all parts of the country. Average egg production per layer during the first half of this year was 91.7 eggs, compared with 91.4 eggs during the first half of 1947 and the average of 83.7 eggs.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 311,369,000 layers during June, a decrease of 4 percent from June last year, but 3 percent above average. Numbers of layers were below those of last year in all parts of the country, except the West where they increased 1 percent. The seasonal decrease in layers from June 1 to July 1 was 5.2 percent, compared with 4.9 percent last year and an average of 6.4 percent.

There were 494,071,000 young chickens of this year's hatching on farms July 1, 13 percent less than a year ago and 14 percent below average. These are the smallest July 1 young chicken holdings since 1937. Holdings on July 1 were less than a year ago in all parts of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 8 percent in the North Atlantic and Western States, 9 percent in the South Central, 14 percent in the East North Central and 20 percent in the West North Central States.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JULY 1
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1937-46	66,755	121,382	179,114	56,464	106,129	42,559	572,402
1947	70,957	119,859	180,108	54,491	94,658	39,871	565,944
1948	65,124	105,231	149,493	50,899	86,612	36,662	494,071

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Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 43.4 cents per dozen the highest June price of record, compared with 41.5 cents a year ago and the 1937-4 average of 24.8 cents. Egg prices increased 1.9 cents per dozen during the month ended June 15, compared with an increase of 0.8 last year. Shell egg markets were steady to firm during June. Prices generally advanced with top quality eggs showing most gains. Hot weather defects were more common and increased receipts of poorer stock were in accumulation and sold slowly. Into-storage movement continued at abou last year's rate, but above the average for June.

Farmers received an average of 30.5 cents per pound live weight for chickens sold in mid-June, the top June price of record. This compares with 27.5 cents a year ago and an average of 19.5 cents. Chicken prices showed considerably more than the usual seasonal increase during the month ending June 15. Live poultry markets in June were relatively steady on fowl. Young stock opened firm, but closed weak and lower by the end of June. Receipts of fowl were light to moderate. Supplies of commercially grown broilers and fryers were increasing.

Turkey prices on June 15 averaged 37.6 cents per pound live weight, the highest June price of record. This compares with 28.9 cents a year ago and an average of 21.4 cents. Turkey markets gained strength and prices advanced as the month progressed. Dwindling storage stocks were held with increasing confidence.

The mid-June cost of feed for a United States farm poultry ration was $4.59 per 100 pounds, the highest for the month in 25 years of record. This compares with $4.03 a year ago and an average of $2.32. The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships in mid-June were less favorable than a year ago or the 10-year average. The turkey-feed ratio, however, was more favorable than a year ago, but less favorable than average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929-48

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums (including sirup)	Wheat		
					Winter	Spring	All
	Thousand acres						
1929	97,805	38,153	13,564	8,378	41,241	22,151	63,392
1930	101,465	39,847	12,629	8,862	41,111	21,526	62,637
1931	106,866	40,193	11,181	10,281	43,488	14,216	57,704
1932	110,577	41,700	13,206	11,158	36,101	21,750	57,851
1933	105,918	36,528	9,641	11,788	30,348	19,076	49,424
1934	92,193	29,455	6,577	11,724	34,683	8,664	43,347
1935	95,974	40,109	12,436	14,620	33,602	17,703	51,305
1936	93,154	33,654	8,329	10,762	37,944	11,181	49,125
1937	93,930	35,542	9,969	11,741	47,075	17,094	64,169
1938	92,160	36,042	10,610	14,272	49,567	19,630	69,197
1939	88,279	33,460	12,739	15,679	37,681	14,988	52,669
1940	86,429	35,431	13,525	19,370	36,095	17,178	53,273
1941	85,557	38,161	14,276	17,905	39,778	16,157	55,935
1942	87,367	38,197	16,958	15,004	36,020	13,753	49,773
1943	92,060	38,914	14,900	16,413	34,563	16,792	51,355
1944	94,014	39,672	12,301	18,038	41,125	18,624	59,749
1945	88,079	41,933	10,465	14,751	46,989	18,131	65,120
1946	88,489	43,205	10,411	13,834	48,350	18,725	67,075
1947	83,981	38,648	10,947	11,297	54,780	19,406	74,186
1948 1/	85,497	40,970	12,177	12,603	52,639	18,863	71,502

Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay	Tobacco
	Thousand acres					
1929	3,138	860	3,049	43,232	69,531	1,980.0
1930	3,646	966	3,780	42,444	67,947	2,124.2
1931	3,159	965	2,451	38,704	68,160	1,988.1
1932	3,350	874	1,988	35,891	70,412	1,404.6
1933	2,405	798	1,341	29,383	68,439	1,739.4
1934	1,921	812	1,002	26,366	65,387	1,273.1
1935	4,066	817	2,126	27,509	68,550	1,439.1
1936	2,694	981	1,125	29,755	67,752	1,440.9
1937	3,825	1,099	927	33,623	66,001	1,752.8
1938	4,087	1,076	905	24,248	68,175	1,600.7
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	69,243	1,999.7
1940	3,204	1,069	3,182	23,861	73,058	1,410.2
1941	3,575	1,214	3,266	22,236	73,136	1,306.5
1942	3,792	1,457	4,408	22,602	74,827	1,377.3
1943	2,652	1,472	5,691	21,610	77,004	1,458.0
1944	2,132	1,480	2,610	19,651	77,541	1,751.1
1945	1,856	1,494	3,785	17,059	77,017	1,822.5
1946	1,607	1,574	2,432	17,615	74,173	1,963.4
1947	2,022	1,677	4,026	21,269	75,291	1,845.0
1948 1/	2,187	1,723	4,514	-----	73,624	1,535.8

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HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929 - 1948 (Continued)

Year	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Soybeans for beans	Cowpeas grown alone	Peanuts grown alone	Sugar beets
	Thousand acres						
1929	1,845	192	2,429	708	1,214	1,627	688
1930	2,160	229	3,072	1,074	1,357	1,433	776
1931	1,947	241	3,835	1,141	2,095	1,773	713
1932	1,431	219	3,704	1,001	3,023	2,042	764
1933	1,729	258	3,537	1,044	2,487	1,717	983
1934	1,461	277	5,764	1,556	2,713	2,015	770
1935	1,865	320	6,966	2,915	2,342	1,972	763
1936	1,626	236	6,127	2,359	3,373	2,127	776
1937	1,695	227	6,332	2,586	3,648	1,967	753
1938	1,643	165	7,318	3,035	3,296	2,236	925
1939	1,679	169	9,565	4,315	3,168	2,563	918
1940	1,903	247	10,487	4,807	3,357	2,599	912
1941	2,019	291	10,068	5,889	3,770	2,451	755
1942	1,925	493	13,696	9,894	3,382	4,353	954
1943	2,362	795	14,191	10,397	2,223	4,775	550
1944	1,996	719	13,118	10,232	1,560	3,831	555
1945	1,485	518	13,007	10,661	1,477	3,844	713
1946	1,616	498	11,662	9,806	1,215	3,917	802
1947	1,759	520	12,894	11,125	1,143	4,121	881
1948 1/	1,816	306	11,537	9,900	1,069	4,042	758

Year	Sorgo for sirup	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	52 crops harvested 2/	52 crops planted or grown 2/
		Thousand acres				
1929	143	314.0	3,030.2	647	355,295	363,028
1930	190	314.5	3,138.9	670	359,896	369,550
1931	313	310.4	3,489.5	854	355,818	370,589
1932	354	365.9	3,568.2	1,059	361,794	375,471
1933	360	375.8	3,422.6	907	330,850	373,124
1934	330	413.6	3,599.2	959	294,736	338,965
1935	285	427.4	3,468.8	944	336,050	361,889
1936	245	402.2	2,959.9	769	313,845	360,239
1937	210	450.2	3,054.9	768	338,452	363,020
1938	197	446.9	2,870.1	793	338,445	354,266
1939	189	418.9	2,812.8	728.0	321,885	342,646
1940	186	369.7	2,832.1	647.7	331,506	347,826
1941	176	398.7	2,692.6	730.9	335,310	347,655
1942	221	429.9	2,670.8	687.0	339,314	351,328
1943	207	431.9	3,239.0	856.6	347,735	361,498
1944	187	412.3	2,785.6	726.0	352,538	365,168
1945	159	423.4	2,700.2	671.2	346,486	356,884
1946	177	430.8	2,598.5	676.1	344,932	354,689
1947	162	433.1	2,11[illegible]9	611.4	348,482	357,966
1948 1/	123	419.9	2,109.1	541.3	350,843	362,898

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes the principal crops (as revised) in addition to various minor crops as shown on pages 13 and 14 in the report "Prospective Plantings for 1948," issued March 19, 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1947 and 1948

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Potatoes 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Thousand acres									
Maine	10	9	85	78	4	4	182	184	--	--
N.H.	12	11	13	14	--	--	4.7	4.7	--	--
Vt.	48	50	56	65	1	1	7.3	7.1	--	--
Mass.	37	37	14	14	--	--	16.3	16.0	--	--
R.I.	8	8	4	4	--	--	6.3	6.8	--	--
Conn.	48	49	16	15	--	--	13.7	14.2	--	--
N.Y.	634	691	543	706	101	101	142	142	--	--
N.J.	181	194	51	45	13	15	60	57	16	16
Pa.	1,369	1,437	760	813	125	115	111	111	--	--
Ohio	3,414	3,687	888	1,243	16	19	43	43	--	--
Ind.	4,467	4,690	1,265	1,442	21	18	26	23	1.8	1.8
Ill.	8,802	9,154	3,411	3,957	25	30	12	11	2.2	2.2
Mich.	1,630	1,728	1,117	1,508	121	144	121	108	--	--
Wis.	2,545	2,570	2,884	2,913	160	205	98	88	--	--
Minn.	5,349	5,135	4,630	4,908	1,018	1,252	126	113	--	--
Iowa	10,877	10,877	5,669	6,236	36	47	14	12	1.8	1.8
Mo.	4,377	4,508	1,552	2,095	74	77	22	20	6.3	6.0
N.Dak.	1,220	1,171	2,280	2,348	2,475	2,772	137	138	--	--
S.Dak.	4,097	3,769	3,134	3,197	1,508	1,583	23	22	--	--
Nebr.	7,578	7,199	2,426	2,790	533	624	54	54	--	--
Kans.	2,523	2,422	1,510	1,706	328	479	13	12	1.9	2.0
Del.	141	151	7	7	13	14	3.2	2.9	1.0	1.0
Md.	458	481	45	46	79	81	14.1	13.4	9.5	9.0
Va.	1,136	1,204	159	183	86	101	64	63	28	27
W.Va.	309	303	83	83	8	10	25	25	--	--
N.C.	2,160	2,333	518	352	43	33	72	74	64	60
S.C.	1,408	1,450	866	624	27	25	20	19	54	46
Ga.	3,237	3,172	887	754	7	6	18	16.3	79	67
Fla.	698	712	160	144	--	--	29.9	24.5	17	15
Ky.	2,185	2,404	153	153	71	78	34	34	13	12
Tenn.	2,200	2,310	301	265	88	90	30	30	25	22
Ala.	2,789	2,761	311	299	2	2	37	36	62	53
Miss.	2,320	2,250	502	402	3	3	20	17	51	43
Ark.	1,388	1,291	470	494	5	11	28	28	17	15
La.	990	940	180	140	--	--	32	26	92	82
Okla.	1,319	1,398	1,472	1,207	140	126	15	14	7	7
Texas	2,973	2,824	1,758	1,653	171	205	43	44	56	48
Mont.	177	184	418	414	821	944	14	16	--	--
Idaho	26	26	187	187	322	370	131	152	--	--
Wyo.	69	76	171	200	162	190	13.0	14.0	--	--
Colo.	638	664	224	220	669	723	75	77	--	--
N.Mex.	155	161	48	35	42	52	3.6	3.0	--	--
Ariz.	34	34	32	28	161	196	6.2	5.3	--	--
Utah	25	24	49	50	113	127	14.0	15.0	--	--
Nev.	2	2	13	14	22	24	2.3	1.5	--	--
Wash.	15	18	209	245	114	141	34	40	--	
Oreg.	28	30	428	360	338	446	40	44	--	--
Calif.	62	65	542	558	1,964	2,003	96	116	12	10
U.S.	86,168	86,664	42,501	45,214	12,030	13,479	2,146.6	2,137.7	617.5	546.5

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1947 AND 1948 - CONTINUED

State	Winter wheat 1/		All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		All wheat	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Thousand acres									
N.Y.	394	449	4	5	--	--	4	5	398	454
N.J.	97	105	--	--	--	--	--	--	97	105
Pa.	947	994	--	--	--	--	--	--	947	994
Ohio	2,212	2,389	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,212	2,389
Ind.	1,589	1,796	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,589	1,796
Ill.	1,397	1,704	6	7	--	--	6	7	1,403	1,711
Mich.	1,210	1,416	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,210	1,416
Wis.	41	30	77	93	--	--	77	93	118	123
Minn.	111	109	1,089	983	55	63	1,034	920	1,200	1,092
Iowa	169	275	5	5	--	--	5	5	174	280
Mo.	1,472	1,840	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,472	1,840
N.Dak.	--	--	10,384	9,678	2,699	2,915	7,685	6,763	10,384	9,678
S.Dak.	415	382	3,443	3,660	198	253	3,245	3,407	3,858	4,042
Nebr.	4,419	4,419	70	80	--	--	70	80	4,489	4,499
Kans.	15,404	14,480	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,404	14,480
Del.	72	75	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	75
Md.	399	419	--	--	--	--	--	--	399	419
Va.	528	539	--	--	--	--	--	--	528	539
W.Va.	100	101	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	101
N.C.	524	461	--	--	--	--	--	--	524	461
S.C.	272	240	--	--	--	--	--	--	272	240
Ga.	257	239	--	--	--	--	--	--	257	239
Ky.	404	432	--	--	--	--	--	--	404	432
Tenn.	364	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	364	400
Ala.	12	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	15
Miss.	25	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	18
Ark.	38	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	38	43
Okla.	7,118	7,545	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,118	7,545
Tex.	7,587	6,828	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,587	6,828
Mont.	1,949	1,618	3,104	3,352	--	--	3,104	3,352	5,053	4,970
Idaho	876	867	483	531	--	--	483	531	1,359	1,398
Wyo.	234	253	83	84	--	--	83	84	317	337
Colo.	2,549	2,702	127	127	--	--	127	127	2,676	2,829
N.Mex.	702	597	22	26	--	--	22	26	724	623
Ariz.	30	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	30
Utah	260	281	71	83	--	--	71	83	331	364
Nev.	6	6	16	17	--	--	16	17	22	23
Wash.	2,252	2,455	670	563	--	--	670	563	2,922	3,018
Oreg.	808	808	225	236	--	--	225	236	1,033	1,044
Calif.	825	825	--	--	--	--	--	--	825	825
U.S.	58,068	58,185	19,879	19,530	2,952	3,231	16,927	16,299	77,947	77,715

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1947 and 1948 - Continued

State	Flaxseed 1/		Rice		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Thousand acres									
Maine	--	--	--	--	6	7	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	--	--	--	--	133	157	--	--	--	--
Ohio	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26	15
Ill.	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	2/
Mich.	5	7	--	--	494	509	--	--	84	66
Wis.	15	17	--	--	--	--	1	1	2/	2/
Minn.	1,417	1,658	--	--	2	1	8	3	2/	2/
Iowa	80	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	2/
Mo.	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Dak.	1,464	1,581	--	--	1	--	20	7	2/	2/
S.Dak.	597	716	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	2/
Nebr.	--	--	--	--	80	96	--	--	82	51
Kans.	115	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	2/
Ark.	--	--	360	378	--	--	--	--	--	--
La.	--	--	616	628	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okla.	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	94	172	474	502	--	--	--	--	2/	2/
Mont.	188	109	--	--	27	32	24	8	82	68
Idaho	3	1	--	--	159	140	153	92	116	92
Wyo.	2	1	--	--	112	106	2	2	39	35
Colo.	--	--	--	--	331	341	35	24	176	125
N.Mex.	--	--	--	--	145	160	--	--	2/	2/
Ariz.	20	36	--	--	15	14	--	--	--	--
Utah	--	--	--	--	7	8	--	--	47	40
Wash.	4	4	--	--	4	6	256	166	2/	2/
Oreg.	8	12	--	--	--	--	25	16	2/	2/
Calif.	125	196	237	225	323	336	27	19	1/164	1/188
Other States	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	152	136
U.S.	4,157	4,710	1,687	1,733	1,839	1,913	551	338	968	816

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.
2/ Included in "Other States."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest: 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	291	383	440	24.6	24.0	27.0	7,177	9,192	11,880
N.J.	57	75	82	22.4	25.0	24.5	1,272	1,875	2,009
Pa.	898	929	964	20.4	24.0	22.5	18,458	22,296	21,690
Ohio	1,958	2,179	2,353	21.9	22.5	26.0	42,956	49,028	61,178
Ind.	1,452	1,557	1,760	18.5	23.0	22.5	26,966	35,811	39,600
Ill.	1,584	1,320	1,650	18.2	21.5	22.5	29,474	28,380	37,125
Mich.	825	1,192	1,395	22.5	25.0	26.5	18,706	29,800	36,968
Wis.	42	38	28	18.7	21.5	20.0	769	817	560
Minn.	163	101	78	18.5	19.5	16.0	2,992	1,970	1,248
Iowa	286	154	234	19.2	20.5	20.0	5,389	3,157	4,680
Mo.	1,608	1,321	1,785	14.7	18.5	20.5	23,576	24,438	36,592
S.Dak.	170	354	266	13.3	18.5	14.0	2,387	6,549	3,724
Nebr.	3,124	4,252	3,977	17.0	21.0	18.0	53,442	89,292	71,586
Kans.	11,617	14,855	13,072	14.5	19.3	15.0	167,718	286,702	196,080
Del.	67	67	70	19.1	21.0	19.5	1,281	1,407	1,365
Md.	369	370	385	19.6	21.0	19.5	7,246	7,770	7,508
Va.	514	487	507	15.6	17.5	20.0	8,024	8,522	10,140
W.Va.	106	86	87	16.2	20.5	21.5	1,700	1,763	1,870
N.C.	460	497	432	14.3	17.0	17.0	6,567	8,449	7,344
S.C.	214	264	232	12.8	16.5	13.0	2,735	4,356	3,016
Ga.	183	240	221	11.5	14.0	13.0	2,102	3,360	2,873
Ky.	394	324	337	15.2	16.0	16.5	6,072	5,184	5,560
Tenn.	376	346	381	13.1	15.0	14.5	4,883	5,190	5,524
Ala.	12	10	13	13.2	15.5	14.5	163	155	188
Miss.	1/ 9	20	14	1/ 25.2	23.0	22.0	1/ 222	460	308
Ark.	41	24	28	11.4	15.5	17.0	468	372	476
Okla.	4,756	6,757	6,791	13.4	15.5	14.5	63,680	104,734	98,470
Tex.	3,952	7,310	5,702	11.6	17.0	10.0	45,686	124,270	57,020
Mont.	1,176	1,347	1,482	19.6	17.0	23.5	23,626	22,899	34,827
Idaho	657	840	815	25.7	26.5	24.5	16,973	22,260	19,968
Wyo.	130	218	220	16.9	21.5	19.0	2,376	4,687	4,180
Colo.	1,108	2,404	2,428	17.4	23.5	18.5	20,220	56,494	44,918
N.Mex.	266	629	328	11.1	14.5	10.0	2,951	9,120	3,280
Ariz.	31	28	28	21.8	21.0	21.0	684	588	588
Utah	196	256	274	20.0	22.0	19.0	3,945	5,632	5,206
Nev.	5	6	6	28.0	27.0	25.0	131	162	150
Wash.	1,319	2,074	2,323	28.0	25.0	32.5	37,572	51,850	75,498
Oreg.	635	737	766	24.7	23.0	31.0	15,777	16,951	23,746
Calif.	676	729	685	18.2	16.5	19.0	12,283	12,028	13,015
U.S.	41,724	54,780	52,639	16.6	19.5	18.1	688,606	1,067,970	951,958

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest: 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	4	4	5	19.0	20.0	19.0	85	80	95
Ill.	16	6	7	19.8	24.0	21.0	281	144	147
Wis.	45	76	92	19.2	26.0	23.5	849	1,976	2,162
Minn.	1,294	1,014	902	16.9	17.5	18.0	21,492	17,745	16,236
Iowa	17	5	5	16.3	19.0	17.0	264	95	85
N.Dak.	6,292	7,562	6,655	13.8	14.0	14.0	89,200	105,868	93,170
S.Dak.	2,324	3,156	3,251	11.2	14.0	13.0	26,800	44,184	42,263
Nebr.	132	65	75	11.2	15.5	15.0	1,225	1,008	1,125
Mont.	2,496	2,959	3,107	14.4	14.0	16.0	36,040	41,426	49,712
Idaho	382	475	518	30.0	33.0	30.0	11,476	15,675	15,540
Wyo.	97	78	74	15.0	18.5	13.0	1,410	1,443	962
Colo.	201	119	114	15.9	21.5	18.0	3,078	2,558	2,052
N.Mex.	20	20	24	14.1	15.0	15.0	288	300	360
Utah	67	70	81	31.2	35.0	31.0	2,084	2,450	2,511
Nev.	13	15	16	26.4	30.0	27.0	329	450	432
Wash.	889	645	542	21.8	20.0	23.5	18,710	12,900	12,737
Oreg.	238	212	225	22.7	22.0	26.0	5,291	4,664	5,850
U.S.	14,558	16,481	15,693	15.1	15.3	15.6	219,398	252,966	245,439

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest: 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	63	54	62	16.9	17.0	17.5	1,025	918	1,085
N.Dak.	2,085	2,678	2,865	14.3	15.0	14.0	29,064	40,170	40,110
S.Dak.	401	193	243	12.0	15.0	13.0	4,531	2,895	3,159
3 States	2,549	2,925	3,170	14.0	15.0	14.0	34,619	43,983	44,354

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter: Hard red	Winter: Soft red	Spring: Hard red	Spring: Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Thousand bushels					
Av.1937-46	423,143	196,880	183,573	35,333	103,694	942,623
1947	739,523	236,544	217,903	44,616	126,333	1,364,919
1948 2/	571,043	262,680	209,495	45,039	153,494	1,241,751

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated July 1, 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest: 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	13	10	9	39.5	40.0	40.0	531	400	360
N.H.	14	12	11	41.6	44.0	42.0	570	528	462
Vt.	67	48	50	38.6	40.0	41.0	2,566	1,920	2,050
Mass.	41	37	37	41.6	46.0	43.0	1,707	1,702	1,591
R.I.	9	8	8	38.2	44.0	38.0	328	352	304
Conn.	49	48	49	40.8	48.0	41.0	1,996	2,304	2,009
N.Y.	676	622	684	36.1	32.5	38.0	24,427	20,215	25,992
N.J.	191	180	193	39.0	43.0	42.0	7,441	7,740	8,106
Pa.	1,337	1,352	1,420	40.8	42.5	44.5	54,459	57,460	63,190
Ohio	3,464	3,386	3,657	47.1	41.0	54.0	162,830	138,826	197,478
Ind.	4,271	4,445	4,667	46.5	43.0	54.0	198,713	191,135	252,018
Ill.	8,319	8,696	9,044	49.2	39.5	55.0	409,031	343,492	497,420
Mich.	1,640	1,606	1,718	34.7	27.5	35.0	56,752	44,165	60,130
Wis.	2,434	2,520	2,545	40.2	42.0	45.0	98,158	105,840	114,525
Minn.	4,973	5,234	5,077	40.5	36.5	47.0	201,234	191,041	238,619
Iowa	10,215	10,355	10,769	51.6	32.0	58.0	525,879	331,360	624,602
Mo.	4,269	4,018	4,460	30.5	24.5	38.0	130,486	98,441	169,480
N.Dak.	1,108	1,189	1,141	21.1	20.5	25.0	23,521	24,374	28,525
S.Dak.	3,292	3,970	3,692	22.2	19.0	33.0	75,711	75,430	121,836
Nebr.	7,558	7,340	7,120	22.6	19.5	32.0	174,293	143,130	227,840
Kans.	2,877	2,379	2,308	20.4	17.0	30.0	60,072	40,443	69,240
Del.	140	140	150	28.0	32.5	27.0	3,936	4,550	4,050
Md.	477	456	474	34.7	36.0	35.0	16,580	16,416	16,590
Va.	1,303	1,130	1,186	27.8	38.0	37.0	35,959	42,940	43,882
W.Va.	382	306	300	31.4	41.0	41.0	11,852	12,546	12,300
N.C.	2,334	2,138	2,309	21.8	30.5	32.0	50,787	65,209	73,888
S.C.	1,613	1,404	1,446	15.5	20.0	18.0	24,839	28,080	26,028
Ga.	3,851	3,205	3,141	11.9	15.0	14.0	45,281	48,075	43,974
Fla.	721	691	698	10.4	12.5	11.0	7,515	8,638	7,678
Ky.	2,504	2,179	2,397	28.2	35.0	37.0	70,119	76,265	88,689
Tenn.	2,534	2,189	2,298	25.3	29.0	30.0	63,792	63,481	68,940
Ala.	3,210	2,764	2,736	13.9	15.5	17.0	44,175	42,842	46,512
Miss.	2,763	2,254	2,186	16.2	16.5	20.0	44,468	37,191	43,720
Ark.	1,897	1,325	1,246	18.0	17.0	24.0	34,027	22,525	29,904
La.	1,362	960	912	15.8	14.5	15.5	21,503	13,920	14,136
Okla.	1,671	1,272	1,336	17.4	18.0	22.0	29,055	22,896	29,392
Tex.	4,392	2,945	2,798	16.0	16.5	15.5	70,422	48,592	43,369
Mont.	180	166	174	15.5	18.0	17.0	2,827	2,988	2,958
Idaho	41	25	25	43.6	45.0	45.0	1,781	1,125	1,125
Wyo.	127	65	70	13.6	19.0	15.5	1,653	1,235	1,085
Colo.	899	608	638	15.2	23.0	27.0	13,378	13,984	17,226
N.Mex.	183	141	148	14.0	13.5	14.5	2,558	1,904	2,146
Ariz.	34	32	32	10.5	11.0	11.0	361	352	352
Utah	24	25	24	28.7	38.0	35.0	698	950	840
Nev.	3	2	2	31.4	32.0	32.0	87	64	64
Wash.	27	15	18	41.2	53.0	55.0	1,082	795	990
Oreg.	52	27	29	33.2	41.0	38.0	1,692	1,107	1,102
Calif.	74	62	65	32.2	32.0	33.0	2,397	1,984	2,145
U.S.	89,616	83,981	85,497	31.4	28.6	38.9	2,813,529	2,400,952	3,328,862

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1 1/

State	Corn for grain			Oats			Old wheat		
	Average 1937-46	1947	1948	Average 1937-46	1947	1948	Average 1937-46	1947	1948
	Thousand bushels								
Maine	9	4	4	687	341	420	7	1	--
N.H.	18	15	8	51	26	40	-	-	--
Vt.	25	16	5	200	245	81	-	-	--
Mass.	51	69	69	20	26	18	-	-	--
R.I.	10	8	9	4	3	3	-	-	--
Conn.	74	79	56	15	30	18	-	-	--
N.Y.	1,047	1,531	956	4,265	6,148	2,267	804	452	649
N.J.	1,434	1,631	1,626	225	288	130	106	93	112
Pa.	8,961	11,125	10,117	3,858	4,805	3,178	1,554	1,493	1,895
Ohio	31,698	36,706	22,863	5,705	11,202	2,478	2,730	1,698	2,206
Ind.	44,330	54,407	38,856	5,464	8,811	4,113	1,472	734	1,074
Ill.	114,664	92,629	58,985	17,758	23,136	11,115	1,362	290	428
Mich.	9,577	9,292	6,498	8,454	15,097	5,722	2,415	1,488	1,937
Wis.	9,376	10,213	12,008	16,040	21,209	20,548	413	566	531
Minn.	42,429	39,339	28,659	28,730	35,551	24,500	4,472	1,896	2,476
Iowa	190,447	175,218	77,570	35,962	42,315	23,479	869	217	98
Mo.	29,856	41,330	19,829	6,472	10,284	5,720	1,470	637	1,222
N.Dak.	1,163	1,106	1,428	16,090	16,893	16,714	20,705	10,487	18,985
S.Dak.	17,472	25,162	12,434	15,089	23,092	17,192	6,333	3,990	8,044
Nebr.	48,503	60,367	30,681	8,166	14,342	10,028	6,411	2,267	5,870
Kans.	11,302	11,950	6,077	4,084	5,272	6,473	11,373	2,130	21,503
Del.	889	1,235	928	6	5	3	23	6	14
Md.	3,218	3,004	2,112	127	163	146	204	73	117
Va.	6,213	9,978	9,212	275	511	346	542	375	554
W.Va.	1,946	1,992	2,903	268	438	420	215	146	282
N.C.	10,902	14,216	16,494	589	1,030	1,395	468	347	718
S.C.	4,933	5,646	5,187	519	904	883	63	135	131
Ga.	8,070	7,446	8,817	556	410	483	122	52	101
Fla.	672	840	682	0	0	0	---	---	---
Ky.	12,432	20,084	14,204	191	321	314	205	83	130
Tenn.	11,444	14,662	13,545	220	649	305	189	73	182
Ala.	7,822	7,775	7,035	240	332	102	9	7	2
Miss.	6,443	4,661	5,107	345	317	250	2/6	1	14
Ark.	4,757	3,918	1,939	463	382	241	26	2	4
La.	2,003	1,316	1,160	145	79	134	--	--	---
Okla.	2,749	2,123	2,198	2,835	2,478	3,494	2,853	883	4,189
Tex.	6,311	4,832	3,798	3,372	2,546	1,562	1,264	315	3,728
Mont.	113	15	65	3,371	3,055	2,515	13,158	5,031	9,006
Idaho	234	143	115	1,008	649	605	2,766	1,220	1,517
Wyo.	101	19	32	744	1,027	959	680	280	1,042
Colo.	1,487	888	1,773	925	842	1,311	2,467	927	2,953
N.Mex.	340	241	348	84	45	56	237	87	565
Ariz.	70	55	55	10	17	17	10	6	6
Utah	9	5	5	209	282	317	664	419	647
Nev.	1	1	---	27	31	23	42	30	24
Wash.	37	19	16	904	492	545	1,530	780	648
Oreg.	130	53	76	1,072	978	811	1,365	629	648
Calif.	17	11	9	33	0	0	432	126	60
U.S.	655,791	677,375	426,533	193,778	257,099	171,479	92,032	40,477	94,312

1/ Soybean stocks on farms, see page 54.
2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

OATS

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	92	75	69	37.7	35.0	39.0	3,458	2,625	2,691
N.H.	7	7	8	36.5	32.0	34.0	254	224	272
Vt.	48	30	38	32.0	27.0	32.0	1,556	810	1,216
Mass.	6	7	7	31.1	36.0	31.0	184	252	217
R.I.	1	1	1	30.7	33.0	32.0	34	33	32
Conn.	5	5	4	32.6	35.0	35.0	164	175	140
N.Y.	767	485	660	31.1	27.5	33.0	24,351	13,338	21,780
N.J.	46	40	35	29.6	25.0	30.0	1,349	1,000	1,050
Pa.	845	685	774	30.3	29.0	33.0	25,705	19,865	25,542
Ohio	1,144	733	1,202	36.7	26.0	42.0	42,140	19,058	50,484
Ind.	1,306	1,144	1,350	33.4	30.0	41.0	43,802	34,320	55,350
Ill.	3,440	3,343	3,811	39.4	35.0	41.0	135,760	117,005	156,251
Mich.	1,343	1,090	1,439	36.3	35.0	38.0	49,534	38,150	54,682
Wis.	2,522	2,811	2,839	38.9	43.0	39.0	99,090	120,873	110,721
Minn.	4,422	4,537	4,809	36.9	36.0	40.0	164,029	163,332	192,360
Iowa	5,332	5,473	6,075	36.3	33.0	45.0	194,406	180,609	273,375
Mo.	1,844	1,309	1,872	25.2	23.0	24.0	46,641	30,107	44,928
N.Dak.	2,001	2,172	2,237	27.9	28.5	29.0	57,784	61,902	64,873
S.Dak.	2,326	3,081	3,112	29.8	31.0	31.0	71,558	95,511	96,472
Nebr.	1,908	2,279	2,621	26.1	27.5	28.0	50,931	62,672	73,388
Kans.	1,501	1,395	1,548	23.7	29.0	22.0	36,022	40,455	34,056
Del.	4	5	5	29.0	32.0	32.0	116	160	160
Md.	38	38	40	30.0	32.0	32.0	1,125	1,216	1,280
Va.	122	128	154	24.9	27.0	31.0	3,061	3,456	4,774
W.Va.	75	67	67	23.7	28.5	27.0	1,766	1,910	1,809
N.C.	288	394	260	25.9	29.5	29.0	7,593	11,623	7,540
S.C.	604	755	544	23.8	26.0	21.5	14,505	19,630	11,696
Ga.	562	644	547	21.7	25.0	24.0	12,331	16,100	13,128
Fla.	21	30	21	15.4	20.0	19.0	355	600	399
Ky.	86	105	105	21.6	23.0	24.0	1,883	2,415	2,520
Tenn.	151	230	196	22.9	26.5	26.0	3,608	6,095	5,096
Ala.	192	221	208	21.4	23.0	26.0	4,199	5,083	5,408
Miss.	272	416	333	31.7	30.0	33.0	8,678	12,480	10,989
Ark.	262	311	299	25.6	31.0	32.0	6,736	9,641	9,568
La.	96	124	105	29.2	27.0	32.0	2,756	3,348	3,360
Okla.	1,355	1,416	1,133	19.8	23.5	18.5	26,927	33,276	20,960
Tex.	1,456	1,488	893	23.1	21.0	16.5	34,370	31,248	14,734
Mont.	370	338	341	31.5	31.0	33.0	11,924	10,478	11,253
Idaho.	176	172	169	40.7	44.0	38.0	7,175	7,568	6,422
Wyo.	127	153	168	29.5	33.0	25.0	3,769	5,049	4,200
Colo.	178	200	190	30.2	34.5	30.0	5,412	6,900	5,700
N.Mex.	39	38	32	22.2	21.0	25.0	864	798	800
Ariz.	9	12	10	28.2	28.0	31.0	249	336	310
Utah	43	44	45	41.4	48.0	39.0	1,781	2,112	1,755
Nev.	7	8	9	39.3	41.0	41.0	268	328	369
Wash.	167	131	156	45.1	52.0	49.0	7,558	6,812	7,644
Oreg.	294	298	244	31.9	34.0	34.0	9,434	10,132	8,296
Calif.	156	180	185	29.5	27.0	31.0	4,620	4,860	5,735
U.S.	38,056	38,648	40,970	32.3	31.5	34.8	1,231,814	1,215,970	1,425,785

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

BARLEY

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage Harvested: 1947	Acreage For harvest, 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indic. 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indic. 1948
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	4	4	4	28.4	28.0	29.5	110	112	118
Vt.	4	1	1	26.5	19.0	27.0	120	19	27
N.Y.	122	91	96	26.0	24.0	28.0	3,178	2,184	2,688
N.J.	7	12	14	28.9	33.0	33.0	203	396	462
Pa.	113	123	113	30.4	33.0	33.0	3,357	4,059	3,729
Ohio	31	15	19	25.8	26.0	28.0	793	390	532
Ind.	49	20	17	24.0	26.0	27.0	1,186	520	459
Ill.	98	23	28	26.9	28.5	29.0	2,681	656	812
Mich.	177	115	140	29.0	30.0	32.0	5,154	3,450	4,480
Wis.	482	159	204	31.7	37.5	35.0	14,783	5,962	7,140
Minn.	1,434	975	1,209	26.2	26.5	28.0	37,922	25,838	33,852
Iowa	232	34	44	26.2	23.5	28.0	6,430	799	1,232
Mo.	134	63	68	19.8	23.0	23.0	2,661	1,449	1,564
N.Dak.	1,990	2,398	2,638	20.7	21.0	20.0	42,403	50,358	52,760
S.Dak.	1,632	1,432	1,475	19.5	22.0	22.0	32,004	31,504	32,450
Nebr.	1,130	467	551	18.5	22.0	19.0	21,370	10,274	10,469
Kans.	754	290	420	15.9	22.0	19.0	12,153	6,380	7,980
Del.	6	12	13	29.5	30.5	29.5	185	366	384
Md.	65	77	77	29.3	34.0	32.0	1,866	2,618	2,464
Va.	69	84	99	26.9	29.5	31.5	1,864	2,478	3,118
W.Va.	9	8	10	25.7	29.5	30.0	235	236	300
N.C.	28	35	27	23.0	28.0	26.0	665	980	702
S.C.	18	24	22	20.3	26.0	21.5	377	624	473
Ga.	1/7	7	6	1/19.2	22.0	20.0	1/139	154	120
Ky.	70	53	49	23.4	25.0	27.0	1,617	1,325	1,323
Tenn.	78	77	76	19.6	21.0	21.5	1,525	1,617	1,634
Ala.	1/4	1	1	1/19.1	18.0	17.0	1/ 67	18	17
Miss.	1/3	2	2	1/25.1	23.0	25.0	1/ 68	46	50
Ark.	10	3	7	17.1	20.0	20.5	178	60	144
Okla.	351	120	110	16.5	18.0	14.0	5,786	2,160	1,540
Tex.	237	144	158	16.7	17.5	15.0	4,049	2,520	2,370
Mont.	398	780	897	25.6	23.0	26.0	10,161	17,940	23,322
Idaho	274	310	356	35.2	37.5	33.0	9,687	11,625	11,748
Wyo.	104	152	172	29.0	31.0	26.0	3,055	4,712	4,472
Colo.	602	605	623	23.1	28.0	22.5	14,144	16,940	14,018
N.Mex.	27	36	43	20.6	19.5	22.0	536	702	946
Ariz.	52	104	163	33.2	37.0	37.0	1,749	3,848	6,031
Utah	110	108	122	43.5	47.0	44.0	4,807	5,076	5,368
Nev.	18	20	22	35.3	37.0	37.0	633	740	814
Wash.	159	104	128	35.6	35.0	37.0	5,846	3,640	4,736
Oreg.	228	314	408	31.0	35.5	34.0	7,202	11,147	13,872
Calif.	1,301	1,545	1,545	27.4	28.0	30.0	35,945	43,260	46,350
U.S.	12,615	10,947	12,177	23.7	25.5	25.2	298,811	279,182	307,070

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1937-46	Acreage Harvested 1947	Acreage For harvest 1948	Yield per acre Average 1937-46	Yield per acre 1947	Yield per acre Indicated 1948	Production Average 1937-46	Production 1947	Production Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	17	15	15	17.3	19.0	19.0	296	285	285
N.J.	16	15	14	16.8	18.0	17.5	270	270	245
Pa.	51	18	16	14.7	15.5	16.0	746	279	256
Ohio	53	30	22	16.4	17.0	18.0	872	510	396
Ind.	108	60	70	13.0	14.0	14.0	1,411	840	980
Ill.	68	57	60	12.7	14.0	14.0	874	798	840
Mich.	77	70	80	13.4	16.0	16.0	1,022	1,120	1,280
Wis.	172	87	92	11.4	11.5	10.5	2,059	1,000	966
Minn.	290	164	262	13.7	15.0	13.0	4,180	2,460	3,406
Iowa	51	17	18	15.4	15.0	15.0	876	255	270
Mo.	44	36	40	12.1	13.0	13.5	524	468	540
N.Dak.	578	323	410	11.5	13.5	12.0	6,765	4,360	4,920
S.Dak.	545	347	399	12.0	14.0	12.0	6,681	4,858	4,788
Nebr.	371	288	218	11.1	9.0	10.0	4,138	2,592	2,180
Kans.	85	57	46	10.8	11.0	11.0	912	627	506
Del.	13	19	20	13.3	12.5	13.0	170	238	260
Md.	18	19	18	14.3	14.5	13.0	255	276	234
Va.	40	27	23	12.6	14.5	15.5	508	392	356
W.Va.	6	3	3	12.0	12.0	14.0	66	36	42
N.C.	43	24	25	10.1	14.0	13.0	422	336	325
S.C.	18	12	11	9.2	11.0	8.0	167	132	88
Ga.	17	6	5	8.2	9.0	10.0	130	54	50
Ky.	22	37	28	12.6	14.0	14.0	285	518	392
Tenn.	39	26	24	9.8	10.5	10.5	380	273	252
Okla.	86	48	40	9.2	10.0	9.5	787	480	380
Texas	16	35	60	9.8	10.0	7.0	152	350	420
Mont.	36	39	38	11.9	13.0	12.0	434	507	456
Idaho	6	5	4	14.2	17.0	15.0	80	85	60
Wyo.	18	7	7	9.8	11.0	8.0	186	77	56
Colo.	73	47	35	9.6	10.0	8.5	741	470	298
N.Mex.	8	5	3	9.7	11.5	9.0	78	58	27
Utah	7	8	8	9.8	10.0	9.5	68	80	76
Wash.	20	16	18	11.5	10.5	14.0	239	168	252
Oreg.	36	40	38	13.7	14.0	14.5	496	560	551
Calif.	11	15	17	11.9	11.0	14.0	129	165	238
U.S.	3,055	2,022	2,187	12.1	12.8	12.2	37,398	25,977	26,671

RICE

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1937-46	Acreage Harvested 1947	Acreage For harvest 1948	Yield per acre Average 1937-46	Yield per acre 1947	Yield per acre Indicated 1948	Production Average 1937-46	Production 1947	Production Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	236	355	373	49.8	46.0	47.0	11,667	16,330	17,531
La.	546	613	625	39.4	35.0	37.0	21,403	21,455	23,125
Texas	336	474	502	47.1	50.0	48.0	15,588	23,700	24,096
Calif.	180	235	223	66.4	76.0	65.0	11,802	17,860	14,495
U.S.	1,298	1,677	1,723	46.9	47.3	46.0	60,460	79,345	79,247

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948
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SORGHUMS 1/

State	Acreage Planted: Average 1937-46	Planted: 1947	Planted: 1948	Harvested: Average 1937-46	Harvested: 1947	For harvest, 1948
	Thousand acres					
Ind.	12	4	4	12	4	4
Ill.	21	7	5	21	7	5
Wis.	6	1	1	6	1	1
Minn.	30	12	10	30	12	10
Iowa	63	6	6	62	6	6
Mo.	330	193	181	325	190	179
N.Dak.	119	62	56	113	60	54
S.Dak.	818	188	150	737	179	143
Nebr.	1,017	358	365	951	339	346
Kans.	3,312	2,256	2,527	2,995	2,154	2,369
Va.	9	17	17	8	15	14
W.Va.	2	3	3	2	3	3
N.C.	27	27	45	27	27	45
S.C.	32	31	32	32	31	32
Ga.	59	55	52	59	55	52
Ky.	42	37	26	42	37	26
Tenn.	62	52	42	62	52	42
Ala.	67	102	97	66	99	95
Miss.	59	57	48	58	56	47
Ark.	122	98	80	120	95	78
La.	13	8	8	13	8	8
Okla.	2,072	1,448	1,405	1,916	1,353	1,326
Tex.	7,101	5,748	6,766	6,712	5,629	6,626
Mont.	8	5	4	8	5	4
Wyo.	20	8	8	17	7	7
Colo.	795	490	500	660	470	479
N.Mex.	522	290	450	453	268	418
Ariz.	50	61	64	49	59	62
Calif.	144	76	122	143	76	122
U.S.	16,936	11,700	13,074	15,701	11,297	12,603

1/Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup.

HOPS

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1937-46	Harvested: 1947	For harvest: 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948	Production 1/: Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	7,670	11,700	13,100	1,831	1,740	1,680	13,929	20,358	22,008
Oreg.	19,540	19,000	17,700	915	850	850	17,947	16,150	15,045
Calif.	7,750	9,000	9,200	1,498	1,510	1,250	11,656	13,590	11,500
U.S.	34,960	39,700	40,000	1,240	1,262	1,214	43,532	50,098	48,553

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

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ALL HAY

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage Harvested: 1947	Acreage For harvest, 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indic. 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indic. 1948
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	901	880	875	0.93	1.08	1.00	841	950	875
N.H.	367	376	372	1.14	1.26	1.20	417	473	446
Vt.	976	1,052	1,064	1.33	1.51	1.45	1,303	1,590	1,543
Mass.	371	372	376	1.52	1.62	1.65	563	602	620
R.I.	36	36	35	1.35	1.58	1.45	49	57	51
Conn.	292	296	296	1.49	1.68	1.60	435	496	474
N.Y.	3,956	3,907	3,870	1.44	1.61	1.55	5,720	6,300	5,998
N.J.	257	253	257	1.61	1.70	1.65	413	430	424
Pa.	2,424	2,437	2,420	1.41	1.50	1.40	3,435	3,651	3,388
Ohio	2,527	2,570	2,448	1.46	1.40	1.40	3,677	3,602	3,427
Ind.	1,929	1,674	1,616	1.37	1.36	1.35	2,639	2,284	2,182
Ill.	2,859	2,596	2,389	1.40	1.47	1.40	3,996	3,810	3,345
Mich.	2,711	2,830	2,623	1.39	1.32	1.35	3,761	3,730	3,541
Wis.	4,018	4,134	4,039	1.68	1.67	1.40	6,771	6,918	5,655
Minn.	4,442	4,009	3,728	1.48	1.42	1.30	6,576	5,687	4,846
Iowa	3,496	3,317	3,012	1.58	1.55	1.25	5,536	5,154	3,765
Mo.	3,365	3,804	3,578	1.13	1.15	1.10	3,833	4,392	3,936
N.Dak.	3,057	3,281	3,188	.95	.96	.95	2,901	3,140	3,029
S.Dak.	3,033	3,687	3,914	.81	.86	.80	2,500	3,166	3,131
Nebr.	3,759	4,017	4,338	.94	1.13	.90	3,573	4,549	3,904
Kans.	1,538	2,027	1,978	1.44	1.54	1.60	2,252	3,116	3,165
Del.	73	69	68	1.30	1.36	1.30	95	94	88
Md.	430	449	449	1.32	1.36	1.30	567	611	584
Va.	1,306	1,351	1,396	1.14	1.06	1.25	1,486	1,438	1,745
W.Va.	767	810	794	1.20	1.16	1.25	920	940	992
N.C.	1,199	1,225	1,226	.98	.99	1.00	1,176	1,207	1,226
S.C.	587	490	491	.76	.78	.85	446	382	417
Ga.	1,347	1,373	1,400	.55	.51	.50	731	696	700
Fla.	116	123	127	.55	.51	.50	63	63	64
Ky.	1,677	1,865	1,787	1.26	1.44	1.15	2,130	2,678	2,055
Tenn.	1,902	1,855	1,784	1.14	1.24	1.05	2,182	2,297	1,873
Ala.	1,040	927	898	.74	.74	.75	771	687	674
Miss.	901	806	780	1.22	1.22	1.15	1,095	980	897
Ark.	1,345	1,370	1,292	1.11	1.01	1.10	1,501	1,382	1,421
La.	325	327	333	1.23	1.17	.90	398	381	300
Okla.	1,218	1,545	1,503	1.20	1.18	1.25	1,461	1,819	1,879
Tex.	1,430	1,681	1,552	.97	.85	.90	1,383	1,436	1,397
Mont.	1,994	2,397	2,432	1.20	1.16	1.25	2,405	2,773	3,040
Idaho	1,160	1,089	1,086	2.06	2.20	2.10	2,392	2,394	2,281
Wyo.	1,070	1,115	1,100	1.14	1.19	1.05	1,228	1,325	1,155
Colo.	1,411	1,405	1,434	1.50	1.65	1.60	2,122	2,324	2,294
N.Mex.	210	229	218	2.05	2.23	2.25	432	510	490
Ariz.	264	273	227	2.26	2.19	2.35	597	598	533
Utah	576	559	560	1.99	2.10	1.97	1,145	1,172	1,103
Nev.	406	430	420	1.45	1.55	1.50	587	666	630
Wash.	930	824	818	1.92	1.96	2.15	1,781	1,617	1,759
Oreg.	1,106	1,089	1,106	1.74	1.69	1.80	1,918	1,835	1,991
Calif.	1,911	2,060	1,927	2.80	2.96	2.95	5,361	6,098	5,685
U.S.	73,018	75,291	73,624	1.34	1.36	1.29	97,563	102,500	95,018

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
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CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	470	430	426	1.04	1.15	1.10	490	494	469
N.H.	176	168	161	1.26	1.40	1.35	222	235	217
Vt.	588	589	601	1.40	1.55	1.50	823	913	902
Mass.	219	210	212	1.66	1.80	1.85	366	378	392
R.I.	17	17	16	1.47	1.65	1.55	25	28	25
Conn.	141	142	141	1.58	1.70	1.70	222	241	240
N.Y.	2,775	2,721	2,639	1.46	1.65	1.60	4,056	4,490	4,222
N.J.	124	137	138	1.42	1.60	1.55	177	219	214
Pa.	1,930	2,014	2,014	1.36	1.45	1.35	2,624	2,920	2,719
Ohio	1,786	1,994	1,974	1.33	1.30	1.30	2,390	2,592	2,566
Ind.	943	996	1,016	1.20	1.20	1.20	1,144	1,195	1,219
Ill.	1,290	1,469	1,307	1.30	1.40	1.25	1,694	2,057	1,634
Mich.	1,239	1,404	1,306	1.26	1.20	1.25	1,570	1,685	1,632
Wis.	2,493	2,815	2,646	1.55	1.50	1.25	3,892	4,222	3,308
Minn.	974	1,284	1,156	1.46	1.40	1.20	1,440	1,798	1,387
Iowa	1,910	2,383	2,002	1.32	1.40	1.00	2,573	3,336	2,002
Mo.	1,101	1,361	1,334	.97	1.10	.95	1,078	1,497	1,267
N.Dak.	5	4	4	1.21	1.25	1.25	6	5	5
S.Dak.	11	15	17	1.08	1.15	1.10	12	17	19
Nebr.	15	40	44	1.14	1.15	1.10	18	46	48
Kans.	45	114	117	1.20	1.20	1.20	57	137	140
Del.	33	28	27	1.28	1.40	1.30	43	39	35
Md.	293	306	303	1.24	1.25	1.20	362	382	364
Va.	459	478	488	1.20	1.05	1.30	556	502	634
W.Va.	404	461	461	1.18	1.10	1.25	479	507	576
N.C.	72	84	92	1.10	1.15	1.15	80	97	106
Ga.	6	8	8	.88	.90	.85	5	7	7
Ky.	371	502	477	1.19	1.40	1.10	447	703	525
Tenn.	178	207	186	1.17	1.25	.85	209	259	158
Ala.	5	5	5	.86	.95	.90	4	5	4
Miss.	10	13	13	1.20	1.00	1.20	12	13	16
Ark.	24	31	29	1.05	1.10	1.00	26	34	29
La.	17	24	24	1.02	1.05	.90	18	25	22
Mont.	176	219	219	1.39	1.25	1.45	244	274	318
Idaho	120	100	95	1.33	1.35	1.35	159	135	128
Wyo.	83	88	90	1.24	1.20	1.25	102	106	112
Colo.	154	155	158	1.45	1.55	1.50	223	240	237
N.Mex.	10	13	13	1.40	1.35	1.55	14	18	20
Utah	24	25	25	1.65	1.75	1.75	40	44	44
Nev.	26	34	34	1.34	1.60	1.40	35	54	48
Wash.	191	163	174	2.12	2.15	2.20	403	350	383
Oreg.	114	112	125	1.80	1.80	2.00	205	202	250
Calif.	37	39	39	1.82	1.75	2.00	67	68	78
U.S.	21,062	23,402	22,356	1.35	1.39	1.28	28,617	32,569	28,721

1/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

State	ALFALFA HAY: Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	ALFALFA HAY: Acreage: Harvested: 1947	ALFALFA HAY: Acreage: For harvest: 1948	ALFALFA HAY: Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	ALFALFA HAY: Yield per acre: 1947	ALFALFA HAY: Yield per acre: Indicated: 1948	ALFALFA HAY: Production: Average 1937-46	ALFALFA HAY: Production: 1947	ALFALFA HAY: Production: Indicated: 1948	PASTURE: Condition July 1: Av. 1937-46	PASTURE: Condition July 1: 1947	PASTURE: Condition July 1: 1948
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	5	4	3	1.40	1.50	1.50	7	6	4	88	95	95
N.H.	4	4	4	1.98	2.15	2.10	7	9	8	88	98	94
Vt.	21	24	24	2.09	2.20	2.25	43	53	54	90	98	95
Mass.	11	11	12	2.23	2.30	2.45	25	25	29	86	94	96
R.I.	1	1	1	2.24	2.50	2.20	2	2	2	82	92	94
Conn.	22	25	27	2.44	2.40	2.60	52	60	70	88	97	98
N.Y.	399	322	325	1.95	2.10	2.10	779	676	682	86	94	92
N.J.	68	60	66	2.16	2.25	2.20	145	135	145	79	89	93
Pa.	286	271	271	1.92	1.95	1.90	547	528	515	86	92	91
Ohio	458	412	358	1.96	1.95	1.95	901	803	698	90	92	89
Ind.	434	380	369	1.84	1.90	1.85	800	722	683	90	95	87
Ill.	494	521	516	2.26	2.25	2.25	1,121	1,172	1,161	91	96	84
Mich.	1,210	1,092	1,016	1.56	1.55	1.60	1,898	1,693	1,626	90	91	90
Wis.	1,047	984	1,053	2.12	2.30	1.90	2,232	2,263	2,001	91	91	69
Minn.	1,216	822	863	2.00	2.05	1.90	2,440	1,685	1,640	89	92	75
Iowa	922	737	752	2.21	2.15	1.95	2,041	1,585	1,466	92	99	81
Mo.	272	320	320	2.50	2.30	2.50	689	736	800	89	97	84
N.Dak.	156	166	191	1.35	1.40	1.40	216	232	267	82	95	84
S.Dak.	296	412	457	1.39	1.55	1.45	424	639	663	82	97	85
Nebr.	773	1,004	1,054	1.72	2.05	1.70	1,355	2,058	1,792	79	98	79
Kans.	658	1,016	1,036	1.90	1.95	2.10	1,288	1,981	2,176	79	97	87
Del.	5	6	6	2.20	2.25	2.25	11	14	14	79	84	91
Md.	44	51	54	2.02	2.05	2.00	88	105	108	81	91	91
Va.	62	94	120	2.10	2.20	2.35	131	207	282	84	80	95
W.Va.	44	56	57	2.03	2.10	2.20	90	118	125	87	81	91
N.C.	9	19	28	2.00	2.35	2.20	19	45	62	80	79	82
S.C.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	80	75
Ga.	4	3	3	1.78	1.70	1.70	7	5	5	76	85	73
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	78	86	70
Ky.	204	264	264	2.06	2.30	1.80	425	607	475	86	96	71
Tenn.	99	171	180	2.20	2.45	1.90	222	419	342	78	89	62
Ala.	6	11	15	1.62	1.60	1.70	10	18	26	77	86	73
Miss.	63	51	49	2.28	2.10	2.10	144	107	103	79	88	74
Ark.	97	105	101	2.36	2.40	2.50	230	252	252	83	87	83
La.	24	16	18	2.13	2.00	2.10	52	32	38	81	82	61
Okla.	287	421	450	1.89	1.90	2.00	545	800	900	80	92	82
Tex.	115	134	134	2.52	2.50	2.50	290	335	335	78	81	63
Mont.	672	790	774	1.65	1.60	1.75	1,108	1,264	1,354	88	94	94
Idaho	801	772	772	2.43	2.60	2.45	1,946	2,007	1,891	91	94	95
Wyo.	346	345	335	1.68	1.65	1.60	582	569	536	91	98	76
Colo.	636	606	630	2.03	2.20	2.20	1,294	1,333	1,386	82	100	85
N.Mex.	131	146	136	2.69	2.90	2.90	354	423	394	66	70	87
Ariz.	194	210	176	2.54	2.45	2.60	497	514	458	76	64	78
Utah	435	388	392	2.21	2.40	2.25	960	931	882	82	96	86
Nev.	108	108	106	2.41	2.70	2.60	261	292	276	89	90	91
Wash.	307	302	299	2.44	2.45	2.65	749	740	792	88	88	99
Oreg.	279	246	236	2.56	2.65	2.75	715	652	649	88	91	98
Calif.	872	1,005	904	4.35	4.60	4.60	3,797	4,623	4,158	80	72	81
U.S.	14,600	14,908	14,957	2.16	2.25	2.16	31,540	33,475	32,325	85	91	82

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage Harvested: 1947	Acreage For harvest 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Ohio	1/ 9	9	8	1/1.17	1.30	1.20	1/ 10	12	10
Ind.	89	100	75	1.07	1.20	1.10	97	120	82
Ill.	108	108	83	1.04	1.10	1.05	113	119	87
Mo.	1,130	1,450	1,305	1.01	1.00	1.00	1,153	1,450	1,305
Kans.	1/65	108	80	1/1.07	1.05	1.10	1/ 70	113	88
Del.	1/11	17	18	1/1.09	1.05	1.00	1/ 12	18	18
Md.	1/28	40	42	1/1.07	1.30	1.05	1/ 31	52	44
Va.	416	460	478	1.06	.95	1.10	440	437	526
W.Va.	1/25	20	20	1/1.06	1.10	1.10	1/ 26	22	22
N.C.	407	530	477	1.09	1.05	1.15	445	556	549
S.C.	125	222	249	.88	.85	.95	114	189	237
Ga.	127	200	186	.84	.85	.80	107	170	149
Ky.	729	754	709	1.13	1.25	1.00	830	942	709
Tenn.	1,185	1,119	1,063	1.08	1.10	.95	1,288	1,231	1,010
Ala.	112	104	99	.84	.85	.85	94	88	84
Miss.	259	334	321	1.18	1.15	1.10	306	384	353
Ark.	557	732	695	.98	.85	.95	550	622	660
La.	81	108	110	1.24	1.10	.95	101	119	104
Okla.	1/50	130	130	1/1.00	.95	1.00	1/ 51	124	130
U.S.	5,481	6,545	6,148	1.06	1.03	1.00	5,807	6,768	6,167

WILD HAY

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage Harvested: 1947	Acreage For harvest 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Wis.	149	106	117	1.18	1.15	1.10	175	122	129
Minn.	1,427	1,308	1,203	1.11	1.10	1.00	1,578	1,439	1,203
Iowa	120	80	78	1.18	1.20	1.15	141	96	90
Mo.	150	150	150	1.13	1.30	1.10	169	195	165
N.Dak.	2,112	2,607	2,477	.84	.90	.85	1,799	2,346	2,105
S.Dak.	2,337	3,067	3,282	.70	.75	.70	1,680	2,300	2,297
Nebr.	2,703	2,815	3,096	.70	.80	.65	1,907	2,252	2,012
Kans.	622	702	660	1.05	1.10	1.00	655	772	660
Ark.	177	218	207	1.07	.90	1.05	188	196	217
Okla.	407	449	427	1.08	1.10	1.05	441	494	448
Tex.	186	200	200	1.03	.95	.90	190	190	180
Mont.	743	880	906	.87	.85	.90	649	748	815
Idaho	131	146	146	1.11	1.10	1.10	146	161	161
Wyo.	467	500	490	.83	.95	.70	388	475	343
Colo.	413	470	479	.95	1.10	.95	395	517	455
N.Mex.	19	18	16	.79	.80	.95	15	14	15
Ariz.	4	3	3	.86	.70	.85	4	2	3
Utah	85	109	109	1.19	1.25	1.10	101	136	120
Nev.	244	259	251	1.05	1.10	1.10	256	285	276
Wash.	45	41	40	1.19	1.15	1.40	53	47	56
Oreg.	251	300	315	1.14	1.10	1.20	285	330	378
Calif.	176	172	181	1.25	1.10	1.30	221	189	235
22 States	12,966	14,600	14,833	.88	.91	.83	11,437	13,306	12,363

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 2, 1948
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

State	SOYBEANS: Acreage grown alone for all purposes: Average 1937-46	1947	1948	SOYBEANS: Acreage for beans: Harvested: Average 1937-46	1947	For harvest: 1948	SOYBEANS: Stocks on farms July 1: 1947	1948	COWPEAS: Acreage grown alone for all purposes: Average 1937-46	1947	1948
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Thous. bu.		Thousand acres		
N.Y.	16	7	6	10	5	5	13	11	--	--	--
N.J.	33	25	22	1/ 10	10	9	21	19	2	1	1
Pa.	81	50	45	21	17	16	34	20	--	--	--
Ohio	993	1,000	940	766	950	908	813	439	--	--	--
Ind.	1,426	1,656	1,490	1,012	1,523	1,386	783	564	19	5	4
Ill.	3,244	3,841	3,457	2,624	3,622	3,215	1,950	978	150	55	36
Mich.	140	90	75	85	76	64	77	26	--	--	--
Wis.	137	50	38	32	26	21	41	17	--	--	--
Minn.	315	992	843	202	920	792	427	276	--	--	--
Iowa	1,540	1,846	1,495	1,180	1,754	1,421	1,068	789	--	--	--
Mo.	597	914	777	357	825	720	574	495	65	28	25
N.Dak.	1/ 8	8	8	1/ 5	6	6	7	3	--	--	--
S.Dak.	1/ 13	55	38	1/ 11	50	34	11	32	--	--	--
Nebr.	28	35	31	1/ 22	32	29	10	14	--	--	--
Kans.	156	241	193	117	222	181	65	47	21	38	32
Del.	55	60	54	30	42	36	44	46	--	--	--
Md.	76	70	62	25	34	30	29	9	7	3	3
Va.	149	150	156	63	95	100	39	78	52	16	14
W.Va.	44	19	17	1	1	1	1	1	--	--	--
N.C.	362	363	399	203	261	277	114	117	150	55	50
S.C.	37	45	56	11	17	20	16	17	373	180	149
Ga.	91	64	67	12	14	15	2	3	336	175	172
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	25	25
Ky.	174	170	177	50	109	118	86	143	37	13	15
Tenn.	200	205	215	35	60	60	12	23	98	27	27
Ala.	276	189	170	20	41	51	14	7	176	76	84
Miss.	324	233	233	72	95	105	42	13	209	70	74
Ark.	284	380	331	158	283	247	82	51	275	90	86
La.	108	110	121	25	24	25	12	14	101	50	50
Okla.	20	20	16	5	11	8	2	0	126	50	55
Tex.	24	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	480	186	167
U.S.	10,944	12,894	11,537	7,162	11,125	9,900	6,389	4,252	2,710	1,143	1,069

1/Short-time average.

MUNG BEANS

State	Acreage: Planted: Average 1942-46	1947	1948	Harvested: Average 1942-46	1947	For harvest 1948
	Thousand acres					
Okla.	83	65	55	56	42	42

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes: Grown alone: Average 1937-46	Grown alone: 1947 1/	Grown alone: 1948	Interplanted: Average 1937-46	Interplanted: 1947 1/	Interplanted: 1948	Equivalent solid 2/: Average 1937-46	Equivalent solid 2/: 1947 1/	Equivalent solid 2/: 1948
	Thousand acres								
Va.	152	164	156	--	--	--	152	164	156
N.C.	285	320	326	3	2	2	286	321	327
Tenn.	8	5	4	--	--	--	8	5	4
TOTAL	445	489	486	3	2	2	447	490	487
S.C.	34	29	29	3	2	2	36	30	30
Ga.	1,061	1,418	1,475	497	306	306	1,309	1,571	1,628
Fla.	234	272	280	210	128	123	339	336	342
Ala.	560	605	593	98	28	22	610	619	604
Miss.	36	20	19	4	2	2	38	21	20
TOTAL	1,925	2,344	2,396	811	466	455	2,331	2,577	2,624
Ark.	50	16	15	3	2	2	52	17	16
La.	28	12	10	2	1	1	30	12	10
Okla.	164	339	305	4	14	12	167	346	311
Tex.	635	907	816	21	24	24	645	919	828
N.Mex.	3/ 7	14	14	--	--	--	3/ 7	14	14
TOTAL	883	1,288	1,160	31	41	39	898	1,308	1,179
U. S.	3,254	4,121	4,042	846	509	496	3,676	4,375	4,290

1/ Revised. 2/ Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres. 3/ Short-time average.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/: Average 1937-46	Acreage harvested 1/: 1947 2/	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947 2/	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947 2/
	Thousand acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Va.	149	162	1,172	1,220	174,185	197,640
N.C.	268	301	1,153	1,030	306,260	310,030
Tenn.	8	5	745	800	6,185	4,000
TOTAL	425	468	1,150	1,093	486,630	511,670
S.C.	28	26	619	550	16,705	14,300
Ga.	852	1,124	700	695	589,938	781,180
Fla.	93	105	620	660	57,430	69,300
Ala.	405	463	674	630	271,438	291,690
Miss.	26	15	384	325	9,809	4,875
TOTAL	1,403	1,733	680	670	945,320	1,161,345
Ark.	21	8	368	350	7,507	2,800
La.	11	5	346	300	3,812	1,500
Okla.	127	325	478	450	59,836	146,250
Tex.	539	836	456	420	242,008	351,120
N.Mex.	3/ 7	14	3/1,031	950	3/7,006	13,300
TOTAL	703	1,188	458	433	318,770	514,970
U. S.	2,531	3,389	708	646	1,750,718	2,187,985

1/ Equivalent solid acreage. 2/ Revised. 3/ Short-time average.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest: 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	8	6	7	1,012	1,100	1,000	79	66	70
New York	131	125	151	949	1,100	1,050	1,248	1,375	1,586
Michigan	533	467	476	856	670	850	4,515	3,129	4,046
Minnesota	4	1	1	556	350	500	23	4	5
Total N.E.	680	599	635	870	764	899	5,889	4,574	5,707
North Dakota	3/ 1	1	--	3/ 708	850	--	3/ 9	8	--
Nebraska	38	73	88	1,434	1,450	1,400	548	1,058	1,232
Montana	24	26	31	1,246	1,400	1,400	287	364	434
Idaho	124	154	136	1,563	1,520	1,700	1,941	2,341	2,312
Wyoming	73	107	101	1,293	1,350	1,400	944	1,444	1,414
Washington	3	4	6	1,082	1,200	1,200	33	48	72
Total N.W.	265	365	362	1,429	1,442	1,509	3,771	5,263	5,464
Colorado	305	321	315	562	800	650	1,717	2,568	2,048
New Mexico	203	130	147	317	210	375	676	273	551
Arizona	13	14	13	494	430	450	64	60	58
Utah	6	7	8	600	900	850	36	63	68
Total S.W.	528	472	483	471	628	564	2,496	2,964	2,725
Calif. Lima	161	149	145	1,358	1,406	1,400	2,187	2,095	2,030
Calif. Other	198	174	191	1,189	1,303	1,200	2,373	2,268	2,292
Total Calif.	359	323	336	1,267	1,351	1,286	4,560	4,363	4,322
United States	1,832	1,759	1,816	914	976	1,003	16,716	17,164	18,218

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest: 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Wis.	5	1	1	933	1,050	900	45	10	9
Minn.	3/ 4	7	3	3/ 918	600	600	3/ 38	42	18
N.Dak.	3/ 13	18	7	3/1,140	1,080	1,030	3/ 152	194	72
Mont.	32	23	8	1,173	1,060	1,250	372	244	100
Idaho	121	150	87	1,218	1,320	1,000	1,529	1,980	870
Wyo.	3/ 2	2	2	3/1,102	1,200	1,200	3/ 25	24	24
Colo.	19	21	16	846	900	950	159	189	152
Wash.	198	247	148	1,323	1,350	960	2,712	3,334	1,421
Oreg.	21	24	15	1,326	1,180	1,100	289	283	165
Calif.	--	27	19	---	790	800	---	213	152
U.S.	412	520	306	1,242	1,252	975	5,278	6,513	2,983

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indic. 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indic. 1948
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	--	3	--	--	8.0	--	--	24	--
Ill.	1/8	6	4	1/12.9	12.0	13.0	1/109	72	52
Mich.	7	5	7	8.2	7.5	8.0	59	38	56
Wis.	8	15	17	10.9	12.5	11.0	89	188	187
Minn.	1,107	1,373	1,606	9.8	11.0	11.0	10,950	15,103	17,666
Iowa	141	79	75	11.9	13.5	14.0	1,690	1,066	1,050
Mo.	9	7	7	6.2	5.0	6.0	53	35	42
N.Dak.	857	1,425	1,510	6.5	8.0	7.0	6,039	11,400	10,570
S.Dak.	276	585	684	8.6	10.0	10.0	2,506	5,850	6,840
Kans.	137	107	103	6.8	7.0	6.5	957	749	670
Okla.	19	4	3	6.8	6.0	7.0	112	24	21
Tex.	1/36	91	160	1/8.4	9.5	6.0	1/287	864	960
Mont.	180	168	96	6.0	6.0	6.0	1,200	1,008	576
Idaho	3	3	1	1/9.3	10.0	9.0	29	30	9
Wyo.	1	2	1	1/4.8	4.5	4.5	4	9	4
Ariz.	1/15	20	35	1/22.8	26.5	23.0	1/348	530	805
Wash.	3	4	4	1/10.6	13.0	12.0	28	52	48
Oreg.	3	7	11	1/10.5	14.0	10.5	29	98	116
Calif.	139	122	190	17.6	21.5	21.0	2,402	2,623	3,990
U.S.	2,938	4,026	4,514	9.0	9.9	9.7	26,756	39,763	43,662

1/ Short-time average.

SORGO FOR SIRUP

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest 1948	State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest 1948
	Thousand acres				Thousand acres		
Ind.	2	1	1	Ga.	19	16	12
Ill.	2	1	1	Ky.	13	13	10
Wis.	1	1	1	Tenn.	18	15	10
Iowa	3	1	1	Ala.	31	28	18
Mo.	9	5	4	Miss.	24	25	16
Kans.	2	2	2	Ark.	19	16	12
Va.	3	2	2	La.	3	2	2
W.Va.	2	3	3	Okla.	5	3	3
N.C.	12	13	10	Tex.	13	6	6
S.C.	11	9	9	U.S.	191	162	123

TOBACCO

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest: 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	5,920	7,400	7,500	1,528	1,549	1,422	9,039	11,462	10,666
Conn.	16,550	19,100	19,100	1,334	1,271	1,258	22,079	24,280	24,035
N.Y.	900	800	600	1,345	1,350	1,350	1,215	1,080	810
Pa.	32,760	39,400	38,500	1,421	1,485	1,501	46,758	58,518	55,770
Ohio	24,760	18,500	19,700	1,014	1,142	1,143	24,894	21,125	22,525
Ind.	10,600	9,300	9,300	1,056	1,099	1,146	11,117	10,220	10,655
Wis.	22,350	24,300	20,700	1,450	1,479	1,525	32,420	35,930	31,562
Minn.	590	600	500	1,195	1,200	1,200	706	720	600
Mo.	6,110	5,200	5,300	1,018	900	1,000	6,196	4,680	5,300
Kans.	320	200	200	974	950	1,050	308	190	210
Md.	39,450	48,000	47,000	750	800	775	30,049	38,400	36,425
Va.	130,210	139,300	113,100	953	1,111	1,232	123,892	154.752	139,381
W.Va.	3,100	2,800	2,700	924	1,200	1,200	2,850	3,360	3,240
N.C.	652,280	792,600	607,000	999	1,145	1,148	654,807	907,181	696,550
S.C.	109,400	137,000	101,000	1,018	1,135	1,175	112,382	155,495	118,675
Ga.	87,160	107,900	86,900	953	1,178	1,050	83,145	127,142	91,278
Fla.	20,420	26,500	21,000	892	1,020	945	18,042	27,036	19,839
Ky.	367,460	349,500	332,100	992	1,102	1,094	366,501	385,073	363,232
Tenn.	113,080	115,600	102,900	1,036	1,215	1,206	117,382	140,500	124,095
Ala.	380	400	400	800	925	900	299	370	360
La.	420	600	300	444	415	550	184	249	165
U.S.	1,644,220	1,845,000	1,535,800	1,008	1,142	1,144	1,664,265	2,107,763	1,757,373

POPCORN 1/

State	Acreage: Planted: Average 1937-46	Planted: 1947	Planted: 1948	Harvested: Average 1937-46	Harvested: 1947	For harvest 1948
	Acres					
Ohio	11,530	4,100	12,000	11,420	3,900	12,000
Ind.	13,000	9,400	14,100	12,990	9,400	14,100
Ill.	12,870	13,000	16,500	12,610	12,600	16,300
Mich.	2,990	600	3,000	2,790	500	2,800
Iowa	40,100	22,000	18,000	38,130	20,000	18,000
Mo.	8,480	10,000	11,000	8,070	10,000	11,000
Nebr.	7,900	4,000	6,000	7,250	4,000	6,000
Kans.	4,520	3,100	3,100	3,990	2,800	2,800
Ky.	5,000	6,500	13,000	5,040	6,500	13,000
Okla.	2/15,500	5,000	24,000	2/13,500	5,000	22,000
Tex.	7,950	4,000	4,000	7,155	4,000	4,000
Calif.	2,160	2,000	2,000	2,120	2,000	2,000
U.S.	125,960	83,700	126,700	119,665	80,700	124,000

1/ In principal commercial producing States.
2/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1948

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D.C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1937-46	Acreage Harvested 1947	Acreage For harvest 1948	Yield per acre Average 1937-46	Yield per acre 1947	Yield per acre Indicated 1948	Production Average 1937-46	Production 1947	Production Indicated 1948
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:										
Virginia	11	98,200	111,000	87,000	929	1,080	1,260	91,241	119,880	104,400
North Carolina	11	251,900	302,000	233,000	928	1,060	1,130	235,771	320,120	263,290
Total Old Belt	11	350,100	413,000	320,000	928	1,065	1,149	327,012	440,000	367,690
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	318,000	387,000	294,000	1,039	1,205	1,140	331,146	466,335	335,160
North Carolina	13	73,550	94,000	70,000	1,044	1,125	1,180	77,160	105,750	82,600
South Carolina	13	109,400	137,000	101,000	1,018	1,135	1,175	112,382	155,495	118,675
Total South Carolina Belt	13	182,950	231,000	171,000	1,028	1,131	1,177	189,542	261,245	201,275
Georgia	14	86,200	107,000	86,000	952	1,180	1,050	82,178	126,260	90,300
Florida	14	17,200	22,800	17,100	862	1,020	910	14,705	23,256	15,561
Alabama	14	290	400	400	790	925	900	226	370	360
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	103,690	130,200	103,500	937	1,151	1,026	97,109	149,886	106,221
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	954,740	1,161,200	888,500	985	1,135	1,137	944,809	1,317,466	1,010,346
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:										
Total Virginia Belt	21	17,460	14,300	11,000	880	975	1,150	15,200	13,942	12,650
Kentucky	22	16,320	14,700	12,100	918	1,025	1,050	14,622	15,068	12,705
Tennessee	22	35,030	34,000	24,100	974	1,060	1,050	33,460	36,040	25,305
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	51,350	48,700	36,200	957	1,049	1,050	48,083	51,108	38,010
Kentucky	23	18,240	16,600	13,300	923	1,000	1,025	16,590	16,600	13,632
Tennessee	23	4,600	4,000	3,000	946	1,000	1,000	4,234	4,000	3,000
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	22,840	20,600	16,300	928	1,000	1,020	20,824	20,600	16,632
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	620	200	200	908	1,000	975	540	200	195
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	92,270	83,800	63,700	935	1,024	1,059	84,647	85,850	67,487
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	14,360	12,500	14,000	962	1,090	1,100	13,879	13,625	15,400
Indiana	31	10,290	9,100	9,100	1,059	1,100	1,150	10,834	10,010	10,465
Missouri	31	6,110	5,200	5,300	1,018	900	1,000	6,196	4,680	5,300
Kansas	31	320	200	200	974	950	1,050	308	190	210
Virginia	31	11,460	11,400	11,700	1,264	1,625	1,650	14,689	18,525	19,305
West Virginia	31	3,100	2,800	2,700	924	1,200	1,200	2,850	3,360	3,240
North Carolina	31	8,830	9,600	10,000	1,181	1,560	1,550	10,731	14,976	15,500
Kentucky	31	299,000	290,000	284,000	1,001	1,115	1,100	302,056	323,350	312,400
Tennessee	31	68,950	73,000	72,000	1,072	1,310	1,275	75,138	95,630	91,800
Total Burley Belt	31	422,510	413,800	409,000	1,024	1,170	1,158	436,754	484,346	473,620
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	39,450	48,000	47,000	750	800	775	30,049	38,400	36,425
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	461,960	461,800	456,000	1,001	1,132	1,119	466,803	522,746	510,045

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1937-46	Acreage Harvested 1947	Acreage For harvest 1948	Yield per acre Average 1937-46	Yield per acre 1947	Yield per acre Indicated 1948	Production Average 1937-46	Production 1947	Production Indicated 1948
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
3B Dark Air-cured										
Indiana	35	310	200	200	948	1,050	950	283	210	190
Kentucky	35	16,970	14,500	12,000	1,001	1,100	1,150	16,921	15,950	13,800
Tennessee	35	4,500	4,600	3,800	1,006	1,050	1,050	4,549	4,830	3,990
Total One Sucker	35	21,780	19,300	16,000	1,001	1,088	1,124	21,753	20,990	17,980
Total Green River Belt(Ky.)	36	16,310	13,500	10,500	980	1,030	1,000	15,772	13,905	10,500
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	3,090	2,600	3,400	889	925	890	2,762	2,405	3,026
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	41,130	35,400	29,900	984	1,054	1,054	40,286	37,300	31,506
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:										
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	32,420	38,800	38,008	1,420	1,485	1,500	46,227	57,618	57,000
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	10,400	6,000	5,700	1,083	1,250	1,250	11,015	7,500	7,125
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1/43,030	44,800	43,700	1/1,334	1,454	1,467	1/57,479	65,118	64,125
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:										
Massachusetts	51	100	100	100	1,569	1,600	1,520	157	160	152
Connecticut	51	7,850	8,900	8,000	1,561	1,490	1,520	12,254	13,261	12,160
Total Conn.Valley Broadleaf	51	7,950	9,000	8,100	1,561	1,491	1,520	12,411	13,421	12,312
Massachusetts	52	4,710	5,400	5,200	1,649	1,750	1,620	7,778	9,450	8,424
Connecticut	52	2,610	2,700	2,900	1,579	1,470	1,550	4,118	3,969	4,495
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	7,320	8,100	8,100	1,623	1,657	1,595	11,896	13,419	12,919
New York	53	900	800	600	1,345	1,350	1,350	1,215	1,080	810
Pennsylvania	53	340	600	500	1,562	1,500	1,540	531	900	770
Total N.Y.& Pa.Havana Seed	53	1,240	1,400	1,100	1,407	1,414	1,436	1,746	1,980	1,580
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	11,860	10,400	7,900	1,428	1,450	1,500	16,942	15,080	11,850
Wisconsin	55	10,490	13,900	12,800	1,473	1,500	1,540	15,478	20,850	19,712
Minnesota	55	590	600	500	1,195	1,200	1,200	706	720	600
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	11,080	14,500	13,300	1,458	1,488	1,527	16,183	21,570	20,312
Georgia	56	170	100	100	937	700	975	167	70	98
Florida	56	410	200	100	981	700	975	429	140	98
Total Ga.-Fla. Sun-grown	56	580	300	200	969	700	975	596	210	196
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	40,030	43,700	38,700	1,494	1,503	1,529	59,775	65,680	59,169
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:										
Massachusetts	61	1,110	1,900	2,200	996	975	950	1,104	1,852	2,090
Connecticut	61	6,090	7,500	8,200	934	940	900	5,707	7,050	7,380
Total Conn.Valley Shade-grown	61	7,200	9,400	10,400	943	947	911	6,810	8,902	9,470
Georgia	62	700	800	800	1,002	1,015	1,100	702	812	880
Florida	62	2,690	3,500	3,800	1,032	1,040	1,100	2,770	3,640	4,180
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	3,390	4,300	4,600	1,026	1,035	1,100	3,471	4,452	5,060
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	10,590	13,700	15,000	970	975	969	10,282	13,354	14,530
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	93,650	102,200	97,400	1,360	1,410	1,415	127,535	144,152	137,824
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:										
Louisiana Perique	72	420	600	300	444	415	550	184	249	165
United States	All	1,644,220	1,845,000	1,535,800	1,008	1,142	1,144	1,664,265	2,107,763	1,757,373

1/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average 1937-46	Production 2/ 1946	1947	Indicated 1948
		Thousand bushels		
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	686	767	930	1,066
New Hampshire	736	456	838	838
Vermont	626	424	3/ 799	871
Massachusetts	2,489	2,000	2,864	2,833
Rhode Island	227	129	187	197
Connecticut	1,302	1,111	3/ 1,273	965
New York	15,059	3/15,116	3/15,045	13,500
New Jersey	2,899	2,970	1,935	1,848
Pennsylvania	8,031	8,568	6,612	5,876
Total North Atlantic	32,056	31,541	30,483	27,994
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	839	682	334	340
Maryland	1,737	1,872	938	1,060
Virginia	10,698	3/12,975	5,072	9,010
West Virginia	4,242	5,075	2,820	3,243
North Carolina	1,065	1,248	768	944
Total South Atlantic	18,581	21,852	9,932	14,597
Total Eastern States	50,637	53,393	40,415	42,591
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	4,360	2,350	3/ 3,038	2,178
Indiana	1,452	1,174	3/ 1,489	908
Illinois	3,136	3,573	4,187	2,548
Michigan	7,233	7,560	3/ 6,400	4,830
Wisconsin	704	996	799	749
Minnesota	181	65	3/ 272	99
Iowa	198	124	108	131
Missouri	1,343	1,230	1,630	846
Nebraska	226	68	88	96
Kansas	668	514	3/ 755	426
Total North Central	19,501	17,654	18,766	12,811
South Central:				
Kentucky	293	278	276	234
Tennessee	355	378	396	308
Arkansas	666	677	756	518
Total South Central	1,313	1,333	1,428	1,060
Total Central States	20,814	18,987	20,194	13,871
Western States:				
Montana	276	50	3/ 238	234
Idaho	2,307	3/ 1,233	3/ 2,075	1,680
Colorado	1,501	3/ 1,100	3/ 1,568	1,440
New Mexico	746	955	3/ 620	938
Utah	466	3/ 364	3/ 505	551
Washington	27,607	32,710	3/33,480	28,652
Oregon	2,925	2,970	3/ 2,864	2,892
California	7,780	7,648	11,082	7,200
Total Western States	43,607	47,030	52,432	43,587
Total 35 States	115,058	119,410	113,041	100,049

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1946 and 1947, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1946 - Virginia, 100; 1947 - Connecticut, 25; New York, 451; Ohio, 91; Ind., 30; Ill., 375; Mich., 200; Minnesota, 14; Nebraska, 3; Kansas, 23; Ark., 113; Mont., 29; Idaho, 58; Calif., 125. 3/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage (1,000 bu.): 1946 - New York, 227; Virginia, 100; Idaho, 20; Colorado, 20; Utah, 40; 1947 - Vermont, 16; Connecticut, 25; New York, 438; Ohio, 152; Indiana, 70; Michigan, 55; Minnesota, 28; Kansas, 37; Montana, 21; Idaho, 104; Colorado, 232; New Mexico, 37; Utah, 65; Washington, 670; Oregon, 20.

PEACHES

State	Average 1937-46	Production 1/ 1946	1947	Indicated 1948
		Thousand bushels		
N.H.	14	5	22	15
Mass.	54	70	85	73
R.I.	16	15	13	15
Conn.	128	154	160	160
N.Y.	1,377	1,682	1,440	1,218
N.J.	1,349	1,776	1,617	1,300
Pa.	1,960	2,226	1,920	2,124
Ohio	875	553	1,020	936
Ind.	385	519	725	510
Ill.	1,494	1,529	2,413	1,456
Mich.	3,319	5,100	4,300	3,720
Mo.	676	1,098	1,288	677
Kans.	76	154	12	112
Del.	395	408	171	314
Md.	539	646	425	550
Va.	1,480	2,640	1,680	1,333
W.Va.	514	583	388	600
N.C.	2,131	3,160	2,905	1,764
S.C.	3,151	5,994	6,630	3,320
Ga.	5,037	5,628	5,810	3,280
Fla.	89	96	64	81
Ky.	707	672	783	528
Tenn.	1,004	540	1,209	521
Ala.	1,388	1,250	1,525	1,225
Miss.	856	868	854	812
Ark.	2,190	2,479	2,220	2,336
La.	293	293	270	300
Okla.	464	598	464	206
Texas	1,698	1,856	1,696	961
Idaho	262	285	357	287
Colo.	1,816	1,985	2,106	1,922
N.Mex.	180	360	94	98
Utah	650	700	933	853
Wash.	2,081	2,700	2,817	2,112
Oreg.	547	729	851	663
Calif.,all	27,373	37,086	33,336	34,002
Clingstone 2/	16,776	23,085	21,377	22,668
Freestone	10,597	14,001	11,959	11,334
Other States 3/	158	206	---	---
U.S.	66,725	86,643	82,603	70,384

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Mainly for canning.
3/ "Other States" totals include Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada. Estimates of peach production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1937-46	1946	1947	Indicated 1948
	Thousand bushels			
Mass.	49	44	73	57
Conn.	56	42	48	34
N.Y.	946	693	960	534
Pa.	415	345	262	290
Ohio	368	135	229	170
Ind.	198	142	154	156
Ill.	431	270	402	336
Mich.	916	696	650	350
Mo.	266	148	216	180
Kans.	106	90	99	124
Va.	327	353	280	241
W.Va.	99	104	46	94
N.C.	302	299	298	222
S.C.	132	126	127	103
Ga.	379	396	385	346
Fla.	158	207	194	214
Ky.	193	115	134	116
Tenn.	223	120	183	118
Ala.	306	343	288	280
Miss.	342	347	350	335
Ark.	177	195	204	201
La.	187	235	207	219
Okla.	156	157	209	145
Texas	394	407	402	226
Idaho	60	64	70	58
Colo.	179	87	232	155
Utah	149	115	205	143
Wash., All	7,056	8,890	8,305	6,237
Bartlett	5,156	6,750	6,156	4,312
Other	1,900	2,140	2,149	1,925
Oreg., All	4,314	6,120	5,724	4,627
Bartlett	1,775	2,335	1,975	1,675
Other	2,539	3,785	3,749	2,952
Calif., All	11,038	12,918	14,376	10,043
Bartlett	9,663	11,168	12,334	8,751
Other	1,375	1,750	2,042	1,292
Other States 2/	300	244	---	---
U.S.	30,222	34,447	35,312	26,354

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ "Other States" totals include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. Estimates of pear production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAPES

State	Average 1937-46	Production 1/ 1946	1947	Indicated 1948
		Tons		
N.Y.	55,360	64,500	60,000	52,300
N.J.	2,250	2,400	1,900	1,700
Pa.	16,330	19,500	18,100	16,900
Ohio	17,190	12,500	15,400	14,700
Ind.	2,500	1,900	2,400	2,500
Ill.	3,700	2,300	3,200	3,200
Mich.	33,820	31,000	42,500	39,200
Iowa	3,090	2,700	2,600	3,100
Mo.	5,570	3,100	3,800	3,600
Kans.	2,350	1,600	1,900	2,500
Va.	1,810	2,200	1,800	2,600
W.Va.	1,325	1,800	900	1,800
N.C.	5,300	5,100	5,600	5,500
S.C.	1,160	1,100	1,100	1,000
Ga.	1,870	2,200	2,600	2,700
Ark.	8,570	10,800	12,600	11,800
Ariz.	970	1,000	1,100	1,300
Wash.	13,150	19,400	21,400	22,000
Oreg.	1,850	1,600	1,500	1,500
Calif., All	2,505,400	2,918,000	2,872,000	2,819,000
Wine varieties	575,100	684,000	517,000	602,000
Table varieties	482,200	630,000	620,000	621,000
Raisin varieties	1,448,100	1,604,000	1,735,000	1,596,000
Raisins 2/	255,050	183,000	315,000	---
Not dried	427,900	872,000	475,000	---
Other States 3/	17,570	14,800	---	---
U. S.	2,701,135	3,119,500	3,072,400	3,008,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ "Other States" totals include Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Estimates of grape production for those States discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

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CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/				Condition July 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average 1936-45	1945	1946	Indic. 1947	Average 1937-46	1947	1948
	Thousand boxes				Percent		
ORANGES:							
California, all	46,532	44,010	53,530	46,600	77	75	82
Navels & Misc. 2/	18,203	17,680	19,670	19,100	77	71	83
Valencias	28,329	26,330	33,860	27,500	77	77	81
Florida, all	33,030	49,800	3/53,700	58,200	70	66	69
Early & Midseason	18,125	25,400	3/30,500	31,000	4/69	66	70
Valencias	14,905	24,400	23,200	27,200	4/67	65	68
Texas, all 2/	2,942	4,800	5,000	5,800	75	76	57
Early & Midseason	1,722	2,880	3,150	3,480	--	76	57
Valencias	1,220	1,920	1,850	2,320	--	75	57
Arizona, all 2/	697	1,210	1,200	780	73	61	65
Navels & Misc.	327	570	600	480	--	55	63
Valencias	371	640	600	300	--	67	68
Louisiana, all 2/	288	330	410	300	72	75	74
5 States 5/	83,488	100,150	113,840	111,680	74	71	76
Total Early & Midseason 6/	38,664	46,860	54,330	54,360	--	--	--
Total Valencias	44,824	53,290	59,510	57,320	--	--	--
TANGERINES:							
Florida	3,190	4,200	3/4,700	3,900	58	59	59
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States 5/	86,678	104,350	118,540	115,580	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	22,830	32,000	3/29,000	33,000	60	65	62
Seedless	8,840	14,000	3/14,000	15,000	4/64	66	64
Other	13,990	18,000	3/15,000	18,000	4/58	63	60
Texas, all	16,121	24,000	7/23,300	24,000	67	72	51
Arizona, all	3,031	4,100	7/ 4,100	3,000	72	76	67
California, all	2,611	3,350	3,120	2,860	76	78	83
Desert Valleys	1,115	1,220	1,220	940	4/81	73	84
Other	1,496	2,130	1,900	1,920	4/79	81	82
4 States 5/	44,593	63,450	59,520	62,860	64	69	59
LEMONS:							
California 5/	12,186	14,450	13,800	12,700	74	78	76
LIMES:							
Florida 5/	135	200	170	190	67	68	78
June 1 forecast of 1948 crop Fla. Limes	--	--	--	210	--	--	--

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In Calif. picking usually extends from about Oct.1 to Dec.31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct.1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Production includes the following quantities in 1946 not harvested on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes): Oranges, Florida Early and Midseason, 900; Tangerines, Florida, 800; Grapefruit, Florida Seedless, 800; Other, 1,800. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Ariz. the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Fla. and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ In Calif. and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. 7/ Production includes the following excessive quantities not utilized on account of economic conditions; Tex., 500,000 boxes; Ariz., 923,000 boxes (480,000 boxes unharvested and 443,000 boxes dumped).

CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties Production 1/ Average 1938-46	Sweet varieties Production 1/ 1947	Sweet varieties Production 1/ Indic. 1948	Sour varieties Production 1/ Average 1938-46	Sour varieties Production 1/ 1947	Sour varieties Production 1/ Indic. 1948
	Tons			Tons		
New York	2,078	2,200	2,100	17,256	14,800	19,500
Pennsylvania	1,522	900	900	5,689	4,600	5,800
Ohio	511	280	260	2,770	2,120	2,030
Michigan	3,089	4,000	4,000	34,722	49,500	55,000
Wisconsin	--	--	--	10,922	9,000	18,000
5 Eastern States	7,200	7,380	7,260	71,359	80,020	100,330
Montana	230	1,120	1,120	286	410	360
Idaho	2,196	2,380	2,590	572	680	650
Colorado	400	490	490	3,407	3,980	4,620
Utah	3,256	3,500	3,700	2,244	3,200	3,600
Washington	25,178	25,600	24,500	5,356	4,200	1,800
Oregon	20,767	10,800	18,800	2,339	1,400	2,100
California	27,444	28,000	22,300	--	--	--
7 Western States	79,471	71,890	73,500	14,204	13,850	13,130
12 States	86,670	79,270	80,760	85,562	93,870	113,460

State	All varieties Production 1/ Average 1937-46	All varieties Production 1/ 1947	All varieties Production 1/ Indic. 1948
	Tons		
New York	19,575	17,000	21,600
Pennsylvania	7,340	5,500	6,700
Ohio	3,402	2,400	2,290
Michigan	38,190	53,500	59,000
Wisconsin	10,890	9,000	18,000
5 Eastern States	79,397	87,400	107,590
Montana	493	1,530	1,480
Idaho	2,651	3,060	3,240
Colorado	3,776	4,450	5,110
Utah	5,200	6,700	7,300
Washington	29,080	29,800	26,300
Oregon	22,305	12,200	20,900
California	26,860	28,000	22,500
7 Western States	90,370	85,740	86,830
12 States	169,767	173,140	194,420

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

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APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1937-46	1945	1946	1947	Indicated 1948
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
			Fresh Basis		
APRICOTS:					
California	216,300	159,000	306,000	165,000	238,000
Washington	18,080	22,500	27,300	28,000	21,400
Utah	5,305	10,000	5,400	4,500	8,400
3 States	239,685	191,500	338,700	197,500	267,800
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,290	1,600	6,000	4,000	3,700
California	75,100	71,000	100,000	74,000	69,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	19,380	28,200	22,400	37,000	23,200
Washington, all	24,580	26,000	29,100	23,100	20,000
Eastern Washington	15,870	19,600	19,800	19,100	17,200
Western Washington	8,710	6,400	9,300	4,000	2,800
Oregon, all	84,790	2/92,100	101,100	34,400	44,[illegible]
Eastern Oregon	14,880	20,100	18,100	18,900	19,400
Western Oregon	69,910	2/72,000	83,000	15,500	25,000
			Dry Basis 3/		
California	206,000	226,000	213,000	201,000	195,000

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1945, 1946, and 1947, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1945 - Apricots, Utah, 550; Plums, California, 1,000; Prunes, Western Oregon, 9,700; 1946- Prunes, Western Oregon, 4,200; 1947 - Apricots, Washington, 1,960; Prunes, Western Oregon, 3,500.
2/Includes 2,000 tons harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage.
3/In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1 Average 1937-46	1947	1948	Production 1/ Average 1937-46	1947	Indicated 1948
	Percent			Tons		
FIGS:						
California						
Dried	83	84	83	2/32,100	2/38,000	--
Not dried				15,730	16,000	--
OLIVES:						
California	57	50	75	45,400	40,000	--
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	20,490	29,200	29,600
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	58,370	59,000	61,000
Oregon	--	--		5,690	5,600	9,000
2 States				64,060	64,600	70,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	4,239	7,700	5,600
Washington	--	--	--	706	1,100	880
2 States	--	--	--	4,945	8,800	6,480
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	56	54	42	2,573	2,300	--

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1947, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Walnuts, Oregon, 100.
2/Dry basis.

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest: 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:									
Maine	177	182	184	285	345	330	50,964	62,790	60,720
New York, L.I.	58	61	59	242	330	300	14,202	20,130	17,700
New York, Upstate	138	81	83	117	160	170	15,907	12,960	14,110
Pennsylvania	162	109	109	123	165	175	19,816	17,985	19,075
3 Eastern	536	433	435	188.4	263.0	256.6	100,889	113,865	111,605
Michigan	197	118	106	104	105	120	20,311	12,390	12,720
Wisconsin	167	96	86	85	105	100	13,915	10,080	8,600
Minnesota	207	121	110	94	120	125	19,334	14,520	13,750
North Dakota	149	134	135	112	150	145	16,873	20,100	19,575
South Dakota	30	23	22	75	80	90	2,324	1,840	1,980
5 Central	751	492	459	97.7	119.8	123.4	72,758	58,930	56,625
Nebraska	75	52	52	138	155	165	10,340	8,060	8,580
Montana	17	13	15	112	140	135	1,875	1,820	2,025
Idaho	150	130	150	234	220	240	35,113	28,600	36,000
Wyoming	14.9	12.4	13.3	146	200	170	2,111	2,480	2,261
Colorado	81	74	76	187	260	230	15,121	19,240	17,480
Utah	15.0	13.5	14.5	171	185	175	2,557	2,498	2,538
Nevada	2.7	2.3	1.5	186	210	185	502	483	278
Washington	39	34	40	214	260	260	8,349	8,840	10,400
Oregon	42	39	43	219	260	260	9,299	10,140	11,180
California 1/	37	34	37	301	330	350	11,068	11,220	12,950
10 Western	473.0	404.2	442.3	202.9	231.0	234.4	96,335	93,381	103,692
TOTAL 18	1,759.6	1,329.2	1,536.3	153.9	200.3	203.5	269,982	266,176	271,922
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:									
New Hampshire	7.5	4.7	4.7	156	190	165	1,159	893	776
Vermont	12.1	7.2	7.1	134	150	140	1,613	1,080	994
Massachusetts	19.4	16.3	16.0	148	195	160	2,885	3,178	2,560
Rhode Island	5.5	6.3	6.8	196	240	190	1,083	1,513	1,292
Connecticut	17.5	13.7	14.2	184	250	220	3,218	3,425	3,124
West Virginia	31	25	24	97	135	110	3,029	3,375	2,640
Ohio	84	42	42	108	130	135	8,963	5,460	5,670
Indiana	44	25	22	116	150	145	4,932	3,750	3,190
Illinois	31	12	11	86	88	90	2,664	1,056	990
Iowa	46	13	12	99	75	110	4,457	975	1,320
New Mexico	3.8	3.6	3.0	77	85	85	295	306	255
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	301.5	168.8	162.8	115.4	148.2	140.1	34,298	25,010	22,811
29 LATE STATES	2,061.1	1,498.0	1,499.1	148.5	194.4	196.6	304,280	291,186	294,733
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:									
New Jersey	61	60	57	173	219	207	10,473	13,140	11,799
Delaware	4.1	3.2	2.9	85	105	86	344	336	249
Maryland	20.5	14.1	13.4	106	148	140	2,176	2,087	1,876
Virginia	74	63	63	120	150	175	8,968	9,450	11,025
Kentucky	42	34	34	89	99	85	3,774	3,366	2,890
Missouri	38	20	20	106	106	123	4,003	2,120	2,460
Kansas	24	12	11	92	99	107	2,189	1,188	1,177
Arizona	5.5	6.0	5.1	185	290	270	756	1,740	1,377
TOTAL 8	267.2	212.3	206.4	122.6	157.5	159.2	32,682	33,427	32,853
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,328.3	1,710.3	1,705.5	145.5	189.8	192.1	336,962	324,613	327,586

POTATOES 1/ (continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage Harvested Average 1937-46	Acreage Harvested 1947	Acreage For harvest 1948	Yield per acre Average 1937-46	Yield per acre 1947	Yield per acre Indicated 1948	Production Average 1937-46	Production 1947	Production Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:									
North Carolina	86	72	74	107	128	134	9,145	9,216	9,916
South Carolina	25	20	16	110	122	86	2,728	2,440	1,376
Georgia	24	18	16	66	79	64	1,559	1,422	1,024
Florida	32.6	26.6	23.6	132	123	160	4,321	3,272	3,776
Tennessee	41	30	30	80	96	75	3,294	2,880	2,250
Alabama	50	37	36	90	90	101	4,448	3,330	3,636
Mississippi	25	20	17	67	73	71	1,680	1,460	1,207
Arkansas	42	28	28	80	90	93	3,312	2,520	2,604
Louisiana	45	31	26	60	53	59	2,688	1,643	1,534
Oklahoma	27	15	14	70	69	66	1,928	1,035	924
Texas	53	42	44	81	108	100	4,311	4,536	4,400
California 1/	48	62	79	322	420	400	15,768	26,040	31,600
TOTAL 12	497.4	401.6	403.6	110.8	148.9	159.2	55,181	59,794	64,247
TOTAL U. S.	2,825.7	2,111.9	2,109.1	139.3	182.0	185.8	392,143	384,407	391,833

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1937-46	Acreage Harvested 1947	Acreage For harvest 1948	Yield per acre Average 1937-46	Yield per acre 1947	Yield per acre Indicated 1948	Production Average 1937-46	Production 1947	Production Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	16	16	16	134	135	130	2,094	2,160	2,080
Ind.	2.1	1.8	1.8	103	115	120	217	207	216
Ill.	3.3	2.2	2.2	89	70	90	292	154	198
Iowa	2.1	1.8	1.5	97	90	105	201	162	158
Mo.	8.0	6.3	6.0	95	85	100	753	536	600
Kans.	2.5	1.8	1.8	110	75	110	278	135	198
Del.	2.2	1.0	1.0	122	120	120	268	120	120
Md.	8.6	9.5	9.0	150	140	140	1,304	1,330	1,260
Va.	30	28	27	114	125	130	3,466	3,500	3,510
N.C.	75	64	60	104	115	115	7,823	7,360	6,900
S.C.	59	54	46	91	110	100	5,350	5,940	4,600
Ga.	96	77	65	76	85	78	7,284	6,545	5,070
Fla.	18	17	15	66	75	65	1,167	1,275	975
Ky.	16	13	12	85	80	80	1,362	1,040	960
Tenn.	40	25	22	96	93	95	3,862	2,325	2,090
Ala.	75	62	53	78	82	85	5,898	5,084	4,505
Miss.	65	50	42	88	87	91	5,727	4,350	3,822
Ark.	24	17	15	81	70	80	1,938	1,190	1,200
La.	102	90	81	83	83	75	8,570	7,470	6,075
Okla.	10	7	7	67	60	75	675	420	525
Tex.	61	55	47	84	85	82	5,121	4,675	3,854
Calif.	11	12	10	108	100	100	1,216	1,200	1,000
U.S.	728.4	611.4	541.3	89.2	93.5	92.2	64,866	57,178	49,916

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest 1948	Yield per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield per acre: 1947	Yield per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	32	21	13	8.7	7.2	10.5	289	151	136
Mich.	92	66	59	8.5	6.8	8.5	798	446	502
Nebr.	63	71	47	12.7	11.3	11.5	809	805	540
Mont.	72	77	64	11.9	11.7	11.5	863	899	736
Idaho	62	103	87	14.7	17.1	16.0	911	1,761	1,392
Wyo.	40	36	33	11.9	12.7	10.5	483	457	346
Colo.	145	168	113	12.8	15.2	13.0	1,856	2,548	1,469
Utah	42	45	38	13.4	16.4	13.0	560	740	494
Calif.1/	128	156	178	15.4	18.6	17.0	1,949	2,897	3,026
Other States	108	138	126	11.5	13.0	12.8	1,252	1,800	1,615
U.S.	784	881	758	12.4	14.2	13.5	9,771	12,504	10,256

1/Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest 1948	Yield of cane per acre: Average 1937-46	Yield of cane per acre: 1947	Yield of cane per acre: Indicated 1948	Production: Average 1937-46	Production: 1947	Production: Indicated 1948
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	270.3	285	285	19.2	15.7	17.5	5,200	4,475	4,988
Fla.	27.1	36.1	37.9	31.8	26.6	32.0	859	962	1,213
Total	297.4	321.1	322.9	20.3	16.9	19.2	6,060	5,437	6,201

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1937-46	Acreage: Harvested: 1947	Acreage: For harvest 1948
	Thousand acres		
S. C.	4	2	2
Ga.	29	22	21
Fla.	11	12	11
Ala.	24	18	17
Miss.	22	20	17
La.	30	36	27
Texas	4	2	2
U. S.	124	112	97

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1937-46	July 1 1946	July 1 1947	July 1 1948
	Pounds			
Me.	18.5	20.3	21.5	19.8
N.H.	18.0	18.8	20.2	20.1
Vt.	19.6	21.0	21.9	21.1
Mass.	19.8	21.5	20.7	20.6
Conn.	19.8	19.4	19.4	19.2
N.Y.	22.7	23.4	25.6	24.5
N.J.	21.6	22.7	24.0	23.2
Pa.	20.5	21.5	22.8	21.8
N.Atl.	21.07	21.92	23.00	22.36
Ohio	19.3	20.1	20.9	20.9
Ind.	18.0	19.3	20.6	20.2
Ill.	18.4	18.8	20.7	19.1
Mich.	22.0	23.3	24.4	23.6
Wis.	22.9	24.3	25.1	25.0
E.N.Cent.	20.79	21.99	23.09	22.92
Minn.	20.6	21.7	22.3	21.9
Iowa	18.7	20.6	21.7	21.1
Mo.	13.5	15.2	16.2	15.6
N.Dak.	19.0	18.4	21.1	21.4
S.Dak.	16.7	17.2	17.9	18.3
Nebr.	17.6	19.5	19.7	19.1
Kans.	15.6	16.0	18.4	17.1
W.N.Cent.	17.61	18.57	19.87	19.30
Md.	17.2	18.9	20.7	18.8
Va.	14.2	16.5	16.1	17.8
W.Va.	14.9	16.0	16.0	16.3
N.C.	13.8	14.3	14.9	15.1
S.C.	11.6	12.1	12.8	12.5
Ga.	9.8	9.6	10.1	10.3
S.Atl.	13.47	15.03	14.86	15.35
Ky.	14.4	14.9	16.3	14.4
Tenn.	12.8	14.2	14.6	13.3
Ala.	9.8	10.8	10.9	10.4
Miss.	8.6	9.1	10.1	10.1
Ark.	10.4	10.3	11.3	11.8
Okla.	12.8	12.4	13.0	13.5
Tex.	10.2	10.0	10.1	9.8
S.Cent.	11.19	11.65	12.12	11.73
Mont.	19.9	19.8	19.2	21.9
Idaho	22.0	22.1	23.2	23.9
Wyo.	18.6	19.6	22.1	22.9
Colo.	18.2	18.6	19.9	19.0
Utah	19.2	22.0	22.0	22.4
Wash.	22.8	23.6	23.5	24.3
Oreg.	21.2	22.4	22.5	23.0
Calif.	21.3	21.5	21.6	22.6
West	20.43	21.35	21.83	22.41
U.S.	17.50	18.44	19.35	19.15

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (or milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 9, 1948
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during June		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During June		Total eggs produced Jan.-June incl.	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,680	1,577	1,674	1,662	28	26	197	190
N.H.	1,770	1,583	1,536	1,656	27	26	191	187
Vt.	670	707	1,848	1,782	12	13	86	86
Mass.	3,994	3,729	1,662	1,644	66	61	453	444
R.I.	432	386	1,641	1,758	7	7	49	47
Conn.	2,518	2,082	1,644	1,542	41	32	275	250
N.Y.	10,222	11,094	1,734	1,719	177	191	1,197	1,248
N.J.	7,231	7,063	1,668	1,725	121	122	789	778
Pa.	15,638	15,669	1,677	1,680	262	263	1,732	1,756
N.Atl.	44,155	43,890	1,678	1,688	741	741	4,969	4,986
Ohio	13,743	13,220	1,716	1,692	236	224	1,469	1,493
Ind.	11,474	11,380	1,710	1,716	196	195	1,262	1,286
Ill.	16,432	15,137	1,593	1,632	262	247	1,651	1,596
Mich.	9,208	8,372	1,692	1,668	156	140	935	903
Wis.	13,501	13,834	1,671	1,692	226	234	1,403	1,418
E.N.Cent.	64,358	61,943	1,672	1,679	1,076	1,040	6,720	6,696
Minn.	21,411	20,616	1,740	1,737	373	358	2,371	2,317
Iowa	25,214	23,890	1,680	1,680	424	401	2,646	2,651
Mo.	16,442	15,215	1,644	1,695	270	258	1,738	1,681
N.Dak.	3,806	3,571	1,656	1,704	63	61	354	333
S.Dak.	6,776	6,940	1,698	1,692	115	117	707	702
Nebr.	11,217	10,304	1,686	1,623	189	167	1,221	1,115
Kans.	11,796	11,028	1,674	1,680	197	185	1,326	1,209
W.N.Cent.	96,662	91,564	1,687	1,690	1,631	1,547	10,363	10,008
Del.	754	738	1,542	1,644	12	12	75	78
Md.	2,973	2,887	1,632	1,584	49	46	300	292
Va.	7,070	6,595	1,533	1,530	108	101	734	675
W.Va.	2,900	2,734	1,680	1,674	49	46	289	277
N.C.	7,208	6,512	1,380	1,410	99	92	631	565
S.C.	2,716	2,643	1,215	1,200	33	32	206	195
Ga.	5,598	4,790	1,170	1,218	64	58	382	363
Fla.	1,656	1,778	1,368	1,350	23	24	139	149
S.Atl.	30,785	28,677	1,420	1,433	437	411	2,756	2,594
Ky.	7,076	6,549	1,521	1,554	108	102	747	707
Tenn.	7,033	6,873	1,407	1,371	99	94	632	614
Ala.	5,182	5,118	1,257	1,287	65	66	392	378
Miss.	5,028	4,495	1,149	1,197	58	54	334	307
Ark.	4,921	4,806	1,314	1,380	65	66	390	366
La.	2,806	2,805	1,125	1,170	32	33	190	191
Okla.	7,920	7,593	1,584	1,572	125	119	818	770
Texas	19,352	18,360	1,461	1,455	283	267	1,811	1,702
S.Cent.	59,318	56,599	1,408	1,415	835	801	5,314	5,035
Mont.	1,323	1,289	1,686	1,632	22	21	133	134
Idaho	1,625	1,700	1,680	1,728	27	29	180	176
Wyo.	597	576	1,674	1,740	10	10	61	59
Colo.	2,408	2,222	1,638	1,674	39	37	242	246
N.Mex.	848	771	1,560	1,602	13	12	81	74
Ariz.	504	495	1,374	1,389	7	7	48	50
Utah	2,439	2,492	1,665	1,665	41	41	247	255
Nev.	238	246	1,725	1,680	4	4	24	26
Wash.	3,582	3,393	1,722	1,752	62	59	406	395
Oreg.	2,285	2,188	1,713	1,734	39	38	277	263
Calif.	12,442	13,324	1,638	1,656	204	221	1,331	1,472
West.	28,291	28,696	1,654	1,669	468	472	3,030	3,150
U.S.	323,569	311,362	1,603	1,612	5,188	5,019	33,152	32,469

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